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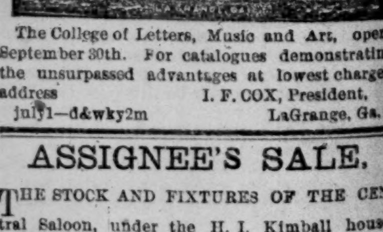
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ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE CENtral Saloon, under the H. I. Kimball house, corner Pryor and Wall streets, with three years lease will be sold at auction on Monday, July 20th, at 11 a. m. S. T. GRADY, Assignee.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE

HOW PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WORKS THE MATTER.

The Latest Newspaper Story From the Capital—News and Gossip of all Kinds Relating to the Various Departments and Notables—Why the President Appointed Martin.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The president's habit of seeking information with regard to men and public affairs from other than the customary "official" sources, has already become a matter of considerable comment. Recently a prominent business man, in one of the middle states, whose name is entirely unknown in politics, became personally interested in a proposed transfer of an official from one post to another, wrote to the president giving his reasons in a business man's way for opposing the change, which reasons were chiefly personal to the official, the order for whose transfer had already been issued. The president wrote in reply that he appreciated the validity of the reasons which had been given him, and would countermand the order for the transfer. He also expressed a wish to meet his correspondent whenever the latter should find himself in Washington. A brief friendly correspondence grew out of the episode, and the gentleman who had business at the capital one recent Saturday called at the white house. Although the new custom excludes visitors on that day, the caller was cordially greeted; the president sat for an hour conversing with him and spoke freely upon upon many general matters of public policy. He expressed the determination to have none but good men in office, and said with some emphasis that when a politician deceived him in making a recommendation to office, that would end that man's influence with this administration. Among the topics referred to more particularly was the selection of Collector Hedden for the port of New York. The president is reported to have said this was not made in compliance with the suggestion or wishes of any politician or political organization, but with a view solely of meeting, as far as possible, the views of business men. To ascertain what these views were, he, the president, had first set on foot a private inquiry among the business men to see whom they would like to have in the place. In this way Heddon's name was brought to the president's attention, and thereafter the inquiry was pursued more directly to ascertain if his appointment would be acceptable. The result was strongly affirmative, and the appointment followed at the proper time. The president said he was giving close personal attention to the matter of appointments, and that the personal fitness of the applicant for the office sought was the first question considered.

A COLORED DEMOCRAT APPOINTED.

L. C. Moore, formerly colored member of the Mississippi legislature from Issaquena county, has been appointed messenger in the secretary's office in the inteior department. He was appointed on the recommendation of Senator Walthall and was indorsed by Congressman Catchings. As a member of the legislature, Moore acted with the democrats, and in the contest when Senator George was elected he continued to vote for Walthall, even after his name was withdrawn.

PROPOSALS TO BUILD THE CRUISERS.

Secretary Whitney in his advertisement for proposals for the new cruisers, authorized by congress last winter said that all plans and specifications must be submitted by July 15. At the close of business at the department today, but ten persons or companies had offered complete proposals. Numerous designs for parts of the vessels and parts of the machinery had been submitted. The Union iron works of San Francisco is the only private ship yard that offered proposals. The designs submitted were for one large cruiser. The other plans are from naval officers and private parties. Admiral Porter has offered a plan for one vessel. Naval Constructor W. L. Mintonge submitted plans for four vessels, one 5,000 ton ship, one 3,600 ton ship, one 1,600 ton and one 800 ton ship. The bureau of construction and repair offered designs for five vesssels. One of 5,000 tons, another of 3,100 tons, third of 1,700 tons, fourth of 1,600 tons and fifth of 1,800 tons. Plans for the engines of these vessels have been prepared by the bureau of steam engineering. Naval constructor, Philip Hickbern, has submitted the plans for a cruiser of 4,500 tons displacement. The design is for a powerfully armed vessel, carrying thirteen six-inch and four eight-inch breech loading rifles. The vessel is to be ship rigged and to have three-quarter sail power. The average speed at sea in all weather is stated at tourteen knots; in smooth water fifteen knots. The plans provide for a ship 315 feet long on water line, 45 feet extreme breadth. Mean draught is 26 feet, 3. inches. The bottom to be sheathed and coppered. The vessel is designed to be as far as possible independent of docks and coaling stations. Capacity of bunkers is planned 860 tons, sufficient to carry a vessel to Europe at her maximum speed, while at slower rates it would last for much greater distance. The engines are to be three cylinder horizontal and compound. The estimated cost of the vessel, exclusive of the armament, is estimated at about one million dollars. Secretary Whitney will appoint a board to examine the plans.

FAITHFULNESS REWARDED.

The circumstances surrounding the appointment of George W. Martin as postmaster at Chattanooga, Tenn., are indicative of the president's disposition to carry out the civil service law in the spirit as well as in the letter. This particular office was the bone of contention between the democratic party leaders in Tennessee, and there were at least ten applicants for the position. Both United States senators from the state had candidates. The representative of the Chattanooga district had a candidate and there were a number of applicants indorsed by citizens of Chattanooga. Martan was mailing clerk in the local postoffice and at the solicitation of his friends, consented to file his application, stating that he had always been a consistant democrat and reciting his faithful service under republican superiors, Although no outside influence was brought to bear in his case the president, after a careful consideration of the merits of the applicants, promoted Martin from his position as mailing clerk to be postmaster.

THE INDIAN QUESTION AGAIN.

In an interview today Representative Parkins, of Kansas, whose congressional district borders on the Indian territory, expressed a doubt as to any permanent settlement of the Indian trouble unless the government takes in charge the leaders. He said:

"General Sheridan may attempt to settle the difficulty by exacting promises from the Indians, that they will act differently in the future, but when he gets away they will forget their agreement. The Cheyennes have been troublesome for years. Not a single agent has been able to do anything with them. No one seems to be able to find out the exact cause of their trouble. Some of the Indians are asking for more land, and are complaining because they do not get it. About six Indians, who are leaders on the reservation, cause all the trouble. They are dissatisfied with everything and influence the tribe to deeds of violence. If they were dealt with by the government, and made to feel the effect of a little cold lead in their system, if necessary, future difficulties with the Cheyennes would be avoided.

THE COLOR QUESTION IN POLITICS.

The Star credits to a prominent southern politician, whom it don't name, the statement that while there was a disposition to recognize the colored men who had acted with the democratic party in the south by appointing them to offices, yet the southern people were opposed to a man to their appointment as postmasters. He said that when the senate met they would vote against any such nomination.

SECRETARY BAYARD SAYS HIS SAY.

The Evening Star tonight says editorially: Notwithstanding the impression sought to be conveyed in various quarters that the Star's statement the other day to the effect that the president had called a halt in the matter of removals from office was put too strongly there were substantial reasons at the time for believing it to be correct, and evidence is not wanting since, that those swinging the official are moving with much more moderation than they were a couple of weeks ago. It was not claimed then, and it is not claimed now, that removals are not to be made. It would be nonsense to suppose so. Many changes will be made in important places as well as in those to which the public give little or no attention, and doubtless as fast as prudence will permit; but the president will see to it that his party is not hurt more than it is helped by the process. as it was in danger of being by the acts of those who regard office seeking and office giving as the sole object of its existence. Those who know Mr. Cleveland best, are firmest in the belief that his expressions in favor of the civil service reform were not mere idle words. That he is a partisan president is not to be denied; but he believes his party will be strengthened most by giving to the country a safe, conservative administration, and it is becoming tolerably clear that he does not mean to surrender his convictions at the clamor of those who hold spoil above every other consideration; some additional light is thrown on this point by report of recent exchange of opinions between prominent democratic members of congress and Secretary Bayard.

The interview referred to is as follows:

"I had a serious talk with Secretary Bayard not long ago," remarked a prominent democratic congressman to a Star reporter. "I warned him against the policy this administration is pursuing with reference to appointments. I told him that the democrats had not maintained the political warfare for over twenty years just to keep their political enemies in office, and I warned him that if the administration did not change its policy it would become involved in sea of complications. The secretary looked me in the face and straightening up, replied: "The sea of complications will be welcomed in such an issue."

"But, Mr. Secretary," I pursued, "let me tell you that the democratic masses, men who do the voting and give their time and their money to secure party success, will say that if the republicans only are fit for office, that if the democratic administration can't find democrats to fill places, they will quit work. And they'll do it, too." To this Secretary Bayard replied: "Then popular government is a failure. If a party is to administer government only to put its followers in offiec, popular government is a failure."

TALKING TURKEY TO THE TAILORS.

Judge Snell in disposing of the case growing out of threats made by the union tailors against nonunion men said:

This is a land of freedom, and foreigners come here to enjoy American freedom. They get a higher price for their labor than they ever did before, so labor statistics of other countries show. You come here from Italy, Germany, Austria and every other country, and as soon as you get here you join labor unions, and propose to control the price of labor in this country. People of this country are not going to stand this. The time will soon come when persons in this country will be able to employ laborers as cheap as they can and pay them in proportion to their work without the interference of labor union. The greatest nurseries we have in this country are these infernal unions, and the sooner we get rid of them the better.

ROACH AND THE DOLPHIN.

Secretary Whitney has received a letter from John Roach stating that he desires a full interchange of views with the secretary concerning the present status of the Dolphin case, and that he will be in Washington in a day or two for that purpose.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The president today appointed George W. Martin to be postmaster at Chattanooga, Tenn., vice H. F. Griscom, suspended, and James C. Reed at Corinth, Miss., vice C. H. Reed, to correct error in name.

RIGHTEOUSLY ROPED.

A Notorious Murderer Hanged in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., July 15.—The execution of Joseph Palmer, colored, here this morning is the last that can take place in this county under the present law, which designates the Ohio penitentiary as the place for future executions. Palmer's crime was the murder of William H. Kirk, in his stable in the afternoon of December 24, 1883. The object of the crime was robbery. William Berner and Palmer, both of whom had been employed by Kirk, planned and executed the murder. They were almost immediately arrested, and both confessed, each charging the other with having struck the fatal blow. It was the verdict in the Berner case of manslaughter, that was the chief inciting cause of the riot in which the courthouse was burned in 1884. Berner is now in the Ohio penitentiary, serving out his sentence of twenty years. Palmer has been unusually stocial, although he had recently permitted the ministrations of a Catholic priest. The execution was private, in the jail yard, the scaffold being shielded from view by a stone wall and a large awning. Promptly at 10 o'clock the condemned man was led on the scaffold, where a short prayer was said by the priest. Palmer said nothing. The deputy sheriffs were now so excited that they could scarcely adjust the rope. At two minutes past 10 o'clock the drop fell, but Palmer was such a powerful young man that his neck was not broken. He writhed fearfully, and at the end of twenty-six minutes the sheriff announced that the execution was over, but the body was not cut down until some minutes later.

LIKE VICTORIA, SHE ELOPED.

A Dry Goods Husband Shoots a Foolish Wife.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Augustus Erwin, dry goods salesman, aged 42, today shot his wife, aged 22, and then shot himself. The wife may recover. There is no hope of the husband. The wife was a classmate of Victoria Morosini, in Mount St. Vincent, and like Victoria, had eloped to be married. Her parents are wealthy, and are now in Europe.

He Squelched Them Completely.

MARION, July 15.—At one o'clock this morning an organized mob of one hundred men marched into town and halted in front of the jail containing Lewis, the negro who outraged Miss Vincent. Sheriff Holman appeared and stated that he was prepared to defend the prisoner, and warned them against making an attack. This appeared to take the spirit out of the leaders, and in a short time the mob withdrew. At two o'clock all was quiet, and no trouble is anticipated.

The National Cotton Exchange.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, July 15.—The ninth biennial convention of the national cotton exchange of America met here today. Six local exchanges were represented at the opening. The president read an address congratulating the convention on the fruits of the national exchange in developing the general and local interests of dealers and manufacturers and furnishing statistical information. His address also recommends the expression of the views of the body as to a basis of values and continued coinage of silver.

General Grant's Condition.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 15.—General Grant slept about eight hours between nine o'clock last night and same hour this morning. He awoke only to take food at intervals and otherwise there was no cause to arouse the physician during the night. The conditions this morning show little, if any, change fromt hose of yesterday.

The Poor Americans Harrassed.

EAGLE PASS, July 15.—An American railroad foreman named Ryan, and another American, name not known, have been arrested at Sabinas, Mexico, for an alleged insult to a lady. It is believed the charges are merely a subterfuge to harrass Americans.

VIRGINIA'S CONVENTION.

THE REPUBLICANS MEET IN CONCLAVE AT RICHMOND.

Riddleberger and Mahone Exchange Effusive Greetings—As Usual They Have Half a Dozen Disturbances in the Meeting and Everything is Boiling Hot.

RICHMOND, Va., July 15.—The republican state convention met today, about 650 delegates and alternates being present. Of these nearly 200 were colored. General Mahone made his appearance on the stage and was received with tumultuous applause. He addressed the convention, acknowledging the honor bestowed and expressing his appreciation of the continued confidence so warmly manifested. He did not court the trust reposed in him because of the tireless anxiety it imposed, and would rejoice when the time would come when he could give it up. The cause in which they were engaged was the cause of human rights and American unity, the cause which gave protection to American labor. They were here to give expression to sentiments of an outraged people, and by this outspoken sentiment they might rest assured that in November next the people of the commonwealth would signify their abhorrence of the manner in which affairs have been administered. The campaign would be inaugurated to enforce the readjuster settlement of the public debt and defeat the enforced repudiation which their bourbon opponents would impose. General Mahone closed with a scathing tirade against bourbon leadership and bourbon methods in the state.

Resolutions were adopted empowering the chair to appoint a committee on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions, the latter committee to report a platform.

A resolution to limit debate brought Senator Riddleberger to his feet in opposition. He pledged himself to the republican nominee, but characterized the resolution "with all the emphasis and responsibility that I can back it up with as but another of your machine methods which he proposed to resist to the utmost." The resolution was finally carried. The platform was read by Wm. C. Elam. The platform pledges fidelity to the party; opposes tampering with the present tariff, and declares opposition to the present administration in the following resolution:

We declare our resolute opposition to the present federal administration, as a fit creature of the immoral and faithless relations of apostate republicans with the national democracy, and as the national product of the folly, fraud, force and perfidy.

The platform then declares:

For a free ballot against the bourbon ballot killer; for free schools and increased appropriations; for the enlargement and extension of the system of opposition to bourbon hostility to free education; for the enforcement of the readjuster settlement of the state debt; for free labor and its first share in the contributions to the power and wealth of the nation; for every possible encouragement and aid to promote the construction of railroads and other facilities to open up the immense mineral and other resources of the state.

The platform was adopted.

During the discussion Riddleberger went on the stage and undertook to speak, but the chair ruled him out of order, and another scene of confusion ensued. A number of delegates crowded around the chairman. Others surrounded Riddleberger. A delegate demanded that the galleries be cleared, as the people occupying them were not delegates, were cheering for Riddleberger, Cameron and others.

General Groner menacingly stepped up to the delegate and said that he lied.

The scene that followed beggars description, and for a moment there was every indication that there would be a free fight.

At this point Mahone rushed to the footlights and waved his hand for silence, at the same time seizing Riddleberger by the hand. Quiet being thus restored, Mahone asked that Riddleberger be heard, when the latter said: "Right here I will shake hands and make peace."

Instantly Riddleburger and Mahone were in each others arms, and this was the signal for a general embracing, which lasted five minutes. When the convention come to order Riddleburger said: "Gentlemen, I am not conscious of having done wrong, but if in your judgment you think I have, charge it to Mahone. He can stand it better than I."

At 2:30 a. m. the convention was still in session, with no prospect of adjournment.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE STRIKERS.

The Condition of Affairs at Industrial Centres.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 15.—At a Madison park meeting last night speakers advised the strikers to retire to their homes peaceably and quietly and to remain there, avoiding large congregations, and to hold no more public meetings. Troops have arrived and are quartered in the city. The strikers are quiet, and subscriptions are being taken up to assist them to stand the siege, in case of a protracted strike. Both sides seem to be settling down for a contest of endurance.

THEY HANG ON AND GROWL.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 15.—There is practically no change this morning in the situation, which has reselved itself simply into a question of endurance between the strikers and mill owners. The mills of Whitney, and Bachelor & Hamilton, McClure & Co., down the river are running. Wiggins, Cooper & Co. started their salt block this morning, and will start their mill tomorrow. A number of manufacturers are also getting ready to resume work. A large meeting of workmen was held this morning, and was addressed by Representative Barry and others. The remarks of speakers were of the usual tenor, save that moderation and submission to the law were counseled.

THEY WANT BENJY BUTLER.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 15.—Longshoremen at work on the docks of W. D. Mershon & Co., loading lumber at $1.50 per day of ten hours, were compelled to quit by strikers. There is a movemeut on foot to have General Butler come here.

Ten Miles of Empty Coal Cars.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—Advices from the Perry county coal fields, represent matters to be in a bad condition in the vicinity of Corning, a place that a year ago was a flourishing town, the heart of the coal region. The dull times, inaugurated nearly a year ago by the closing of the Ohio Central coal mines, have been steadily increasing and have been added to by litigation between the Ohio Central and Sunday Creek coal companies. On the Rockingham branch of the Ohio Central railroad alone a line of empty coal cars now stands stretching from Hartleyville to Mine No. 20, a distance of about ten miles, and numbering nearly two thousand flats. The stagnation in business has caused hundreds of miners to remove their families to other points. The locality is now almost deserted. A new shaft has been sunk on the Rogers property, near Corning, but on account of the litigation referred to and a lack of demand for coal nothing is being done.

"The New Tariff League."

NEW YORK, July 15.—The American protective tariff league, which has been formed for political and patriotic purposes, filed its certificate of incorporation today in court. Its objects are to advocate and uphold the national tariff, which shall protect American labor by tariff on imports, and which shall adequately secure American industrial products against competition of foreign labor. Among the trustees of the first year are Smith W. Weed and Cornelius M. Bliss.

"TURNING ON THE LIGHT OF DAY"

Upon the Iniquity and Moral Rottenness of Wicked London.

LONDON, July 15.—The lord mayor, in accordance with the government's decision, announced by the home secretary in parliament not to prosecute the Pall Mall Gazette, has discharged a large number of news boys, who have been under arrest, awaiting trial on the charge of selling alleged obscene literature. Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, arch bishop of Canterbury, and primate of England, Right Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., bishop of London, his eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning, archbishop of Westminister and Hon. Samuel Morley, member of parliament for Bristol, met this afternoon at the Mansion house and began their work of special private inquiry into the evidence upon which the Gazette bases its charges of iniquity in London. The lord mayor and city recorder were by invitation present at the meeting.

LONDON, July 15.—Mrs. Booth positively declines to make public the contents of letters which she announced at the Princes hall conference yesterday, she had received from the marquis of Salisbury and Gladstone in approval of the work to rescue young girls from the perils of iniquity exposed by the Gazette. She says she will read the letters at the women's meeting in Exeter hall, tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Booth says she also has a letter from the queen, written three weeks ago, and in which her majesty expresses sympathy with the work of the Salvation army in protecting young girls. This letter will also be read Thursday.

A JEALOUS CONTEMPORARY.

LONDON, July 15.—The Globe this afternoon says it fears that purveyors of objectionable literature may, now that the government has decided not to prosecute the Pall Mall Gazette, reckon on impunity, unless there were technical reasons for allowing the authors of the late gigantic outrage on decency to escape.

"It is hard," says the Globe, "to see how any similar offense can be punished hereafter if publishers profess to be animated by burning zeal for public morality."

A Hopeful Outlook in Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 15.—The earl of Carnarvon, lord lieutenant, today received an address from the Irish academy and presbytery of Belfast. The address contained an expression of strong regret at the disgrace to the Irish name caused by the suspension of the Munster bank. The suspension was pronounced an outrage and a crime. The address, however, referred to political affairs in Ireland as more hopeful than they had been for many years, and assured the new viceroy that he might be encouraged by the welcome prospect of a better disposition among the people, and might rely upon the resolution of those represented by the presbytery to uphold the empire.

Lord Carnarvon in reply to these addresses, said he felt a strong sympathy with the sufferers from suspension of the bank. He said he knew he could count on the help and loyalty of the people of the north of Ireland in his task of representing her majesty in the government of Ireland. He trusted whatever mischief had heretofore been done would prove but temporary.

The Afghan Rumors.

LONDON, July 15.—In the house of commons this evening Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary of state for India, replying to a question by Sir John Dubbock in reference to a reported Russian advance in Afghanistan stated that the government had heard of the movement. Speaking of the hasty retirement of members of the British Afghan frontier commission in the direction of Herat, Lord Randolph said that Herat is fearing that the Russians contemplated a descent on Herat, had invited Colonels Yate and Peacock to enter the city and the request had been complied with.

Decline in Telegraph Profits.

LONDON, July 15.—The semi-annual report of the direct cable company made public today, shows that the receipts for the first six months of the present year have been 32,467 pounds less than they were during the corresponding period in 1884. The falling off is owing to a reduction in traffic.

Troops Gathering in Afghanistan.

TEHERAN, Persia, July 15.—A large number of Russian reinforcements have arrived at Merv and Pul-I-Khisti during past fortnight. Four regiments from Cabul, capital of Afghanistan have reached Herat. Four other regiments are on their way to Herat from Hazara.

De Courcey Wants Instructions.

PARIS, July 15.—De Courcey insists that the government must come to a decision regarding the situation in Annam, and he demands instructions in order to enable him to act vigorously and promptly.

The Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, July 15.—The number of new cases of cholera in Spain, yesterday, was 1,668; deaths 643.

Michael Davitt Berates the Government.

LONDON, July 15.—Michael Davitt, in a speech today strongly denounced the government's Irish land purchase scheme, and characterized it as palpable swindle.

Closing Up the Munster Bank.

DUBLIN, July 15.—The shareholders of the Munster bank have petitioned the vice chancellors court for a compulsory winding up of the affairs of the institution.

Shaking Things Up in Asia Minor.

LONDON, July 15.—Earthquake shocks of great force occurred at midnight last night at Smyrna and at Chesme in Asia Minor.

Entirely Too Credulous.

CAIRO, July 15.—Some Arabs of the upper class believe that El Mahdi is dead.

The Indians Manifest Some Curiosity.

WICHITA, Kans., July 15.—A Daily Eagle special from Cheyenne agency says a dispatch was received from Fort Supply announcing the arrival there of a courier who reports the finding of the bodies of two cowboys in "Y" range on the Cherokee strip who had been murdered and thier bodies staked to the ground by the Indians. Another special says that the horses of the "Y" ranch have been seen among the Indians within the last few days. Great excitement exists among the Indians about the Fort Reno agency and cantonment. They have been mysteriously informed of the intended arrival of General Sheridan and General Miles. The question they put to every white man who will talk to them is whether the general means to disarm them.

They Want to Cut Us Out.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, July 15.—The cool reception accorded by Chili to the United States Spanish American trade commission is much discussed here. In European circles there is talk of favoring the policy of a commercial and financial alliance with England, and it is believed that London capitalists would like to secure the control of the international railroads.

The London Market Affected.

LONDON, July 15.—The stock market opened this morning firm, with an upward tendency. Home funds were especially buoyant. News of the Russian advance on Afghanistan, however, quickly reversed everything. The market was taken completely by surprise, and a semi-panic prevailed. A vigorous selling movement was begun. Russian securities fell 3 per cent, and in Egyptian securities there was a fall of 3½. American railway securities continued to advance, although, even in these, the last prices were not the best of the day. A sharp fall in consols, amounting to 1 5-16, indicates how seriously the market regarded the news from Afghanistan.

RASCALITY UNEARTHED.

NEFARIOUS COUNTERFEITERS NEATLY NABBED

Officials of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Catch the Crooks at their Work—Forging Railway Tickets—How the Villains Were Spotted and Arrested.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad presents Atlanta with the sensation this morning.

The Richmond and Danville road gave one yesterday and sealed proposals for the one tomorrow, will be received to-day.

The East Tennessee sensation is the detection of a number of counterfeit tickets and the arrest, by Captain Crim, of the counterfeiters.

Several days ago a man entered Flint's ticket exchange, in the Markham house, and expressed a desire to sell some tickets.

"Let's see 'em," said the man of tickets.

The stranger handed out six East Tennessee tickets. Two called for a first class passage from Atlanta to Bristol, two granted the same privilege from Atlanta to Macon, and the other two were intended to carry passenger from Atlanta to Brunswick. Mr. Flint picked up the tickets, looked at the faces and the backs and purchased them. This was about a month ago. Some days after the scalper bought the tickets he had occasion to

HANDLE ONE OF THEM.

and in doing so noticed that in dating them on the back the stamp had been so arranged that the month June was spelled out. This attracted Mr. Flint's attention. Because he had always been led to believe that June was one of the months that was abbreviated in dating tickets. He then went through his ticket racks and found that all the tickets he had on hand except this batch of six issued in June were so abbreviated. His investigations induced him to believe that he had been imposed upon and that he had purchased six counterfeit tickets. Mr. Flint called upon Mr. Jack W. Johnson, the local agent for the East Tennessee and handing him one of the tickets pointed out the "E" in June, and asked him if it was a counterfeit ticket. Mr. Johnson quickly observed that in the tickets he knew to be genuine there was no "E" in June, and that in the place of that letter there was a period. He was familiar with this fact, however, before. The ticket which Mr. Flint had presented was No. 3,466. Mr. Johnson at once telegraphed to the general auditor's office in Knoxville, asking him who was charged with ticket No. 3,466. In a few minutes he received an answer stating that his office was charged with that number. Mr. Johnson then examined his ticket rack. He was

SELLING IN THE 3440'S

and soon found a ticket numbered 3466. Mr. Johnson knew that the 3466 he had in his case was the genuine ticket. He felt satisfied that the 3466 Mr. Flint had presented was a counterfeit. He then compared the two tickets carefully and closely. The work was exactly alike. The type was alike in size and appearance, and so the general make up was the same. You will see tickets were numbered on the right hand [illegible]. This alone the difference between the [illegible] detected. That difference was slight and yet it was great. It was just such a variation that it would escape observation a hundred times over. The number on the good ticket was so printed that a person holding the ticket in his left hand would have to turn it to the left so that the figures would come squarely before his eyes. This motion would bring the figures wrong side up on the bogus ticket, or in other words, the bogus ticket had to be turned the other way, so that the figures would be in proper order.

Mr. Johnson at once acquainted the officers of the road with the facts of the case and a strenuous effort was made to ascertain who promulgated the forged tickets. But an accident made that disclosure yesterday.

ARRESTS MADE.

Some time during the day a man entered Mr. Flint's place and expressed a wish to sell some R. and D. tickets. Mr. Flint at once recognized the man as the person who sold him the East Tennessee tickets. He declined to buy the offered tickets, and seeking Mr. Johnson, pointed the man out. Mr. Johnson at once secured Captian Crim, and had the man followed. He went to No. 106 Peachtree street. Captain Crim, however, knew the man, as he and Captain Moon had had a transaction with him about a month ago. He returned to Mr. Johnson and made his report. Then Mr. Johnson laid his case before Captain Crim, and together they called at the man's place. His name is G. G. Corey and he is a stencil maker. When Captain Crim and Mr. Johnson entered the place they learned that Corey and a man named G. B. Sondly, were partners.

Captain Crim lost no time in telling Corey what was wanted. He indignantly denied everything, so did Sondly. The captain was supplied with a search warrant and soon went through everything in the house. They found types, presses, etc. In a trunk they found a bunch of

TICKETS SIMILAR TO THE ONE

which led to the investigation. Some of these tickets were finished and ready for use, while some were half made only. When the captain found the tickets the two men gave in. Each one accused the other of being the guilty man. They were both arrested and are now in the city prison.

The two men have been in Atlanta about two months. They have been under police surveilance. Corey is thought to be a careful counterfeiter. About two months ago a young German came to Atlanta. He got drunk one night and was pulled in by Captains Crim and Moon. In his possession were found letters from a man in Atlanta offering

TO SELL HIM COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

These letters excited the captains' curiosity and they began an investigation. By a lot of hard work they finally induced Hurst to tell them what he knew. Hurst asserted that Corey was the finest counterfeiter in the south, and gave a history of his transaction. The captains tried to get the government officials in Atlanta to aid them, but they declined and they have been working quietly since, hoping to be able to get the evidence necessary to convict.

Sondly, the other man was once a conductor on the East Tennessee road. He is an old printer, and was the first to weaken, and after being locked up last night he manifested a desire to do anything to obtain his freedom. He asked particularly when he would be released, saying that be was engaged to be married to a lady at Indian Springs, and that he wanted to keep that engagement. Both men are young and are fair looking specimens of the race they represent.

End of the Encampment.

SELMA, Ala., July 15.—[Special.]—The encampment of the Third regiment closed today with a magnificent sham battle, which was fought at 5 o'clock this afternoon. A royal reception and a brilliant dance was given tonight at Camp Hardee. Thousands of citizens and visitors witnessed the sham battle and pronounced it a glorious success. Several companies leave the camp ground tonight. Others will come tomorrow. The first encampment of the Third regiment has been splendidly successful. The city is thronged with visitors, wild with enthusiasm.

A Drunken Deader.

COLUMBUS, O., July 15.—A. B. Porter, a prominent member of the Jackson club, committed suicide this morning by shooting. Porter had been drinking hard for several days.

THE SOUTH.

Birmingham's Enterprise—Chattanooga's New Postmaster, Etc.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—Work on another new street car line begun this morning. It will run from the Southside Highlands up Twentieth street to Capitol park, and thence out to cemetery. When completed, this will give Birmingham four street car lines.

P. D. Barker, formerly of Selma, but now of New York, has bought a favorably situated lot in the city, and will erect a large compress. He says as soon as the Georgia Pacific is completed to Columbus Miss., this place will then loom up as a first class cotton market, and he proposes to be ready for it.

Our people have recently had cause to feel aggrieved at some of the editorials appearing in the New York Iron Age. This paper, as is well known, is the organ of the eastern pig iron manufacturers, and since the introduction of southern iron into eastern markets has sought, by questionable journalistic methods, to injure this section. In its attempts to keep up the spirits of its particular friends in Pennsylvania who are selling pig iron at a loss in their endeavors to run out southern iron, it states that southern iron is far inferior to like grades of Pennsylvania product, and that Birmingham furnaces, even while making this poor stuff, cannot hold out at it as it is costing them $13 per ton to make it. Now when the falsity of these statements are known by every business man in Birmingham, it is not surprising that when the Iron Age sent its canvasser here about a month ago to solicit subscriptions and advertisements, that he met with but poor success. The canvasser is here yet, but he has not been able with his glib tongue to overcome the effects of the editorials of his paper, and our people have given him clearly to understand that they will not patronize any journal that wilfully and knowingly misrepresents the chief industries of this section.

Mr. C. P. Williamson, president of the new furnace company, is now in Pittsburg studying the very latest improvements in all things appertaining to iron furnaces and will adopt them in the new works which he will begin erecting in August. It is said by knowing ones that the Williamson furnace, although not owning an acre of mineral land, will be able to make iron cheaper than any furnace in this district. Thus by reason of the fact of improvements in furnace building, and the lower price at which they will be enabled to effect a contract for coke.

Opposed to Convict Labor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 15.—[Special.]—A convention of coal miners, with delegates from the following mines in Alabama, met here today, for the purpose of organizing an anti convict league: Warrior, Pratt, Coalburg, Heling, Blocton, Brake, Wheeling, Jefferson. The object of the league is to effect by peaceable means the abolition of the law which places the entire amount of the convict labor of the state in direct competition with the coal miners. The convention was composed of both white and colored miners, a colored man being elected treasurer of the league.

Death of an Old Republican.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 15.—[Special.]—Henry Bryan, a negro and a republican, was found dead this morning in the Ruby saloon. Bryant was barkeeper for the colored department of this saloon, and was found soon after he opened the saloon, stretched over a whisky barrel with life extinct. He has been a delegate to every national republican convention for the past fifteen years.

The New Postmaster at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 15.—[Special.]—The appointment of George W. Martin as postmaster at Chattanooga, will give almost universal satisfaction to the business interests of the city. He is in every way well qualified and is thoroughly efficient, industrious, and capable. He received the office on merit olone. He had no political backing. Martin is a native of Fayetteville, Tenn., thirty one years of age. He is a son of [illegible] Martin, at one time a state senator of Lincoln county.

A North Carolina Scrape.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 15.—Near Salisbury, a few nights since, John Keene was waylaid by Henderson Surratt. Keene defended himself with a knife, and inflicted wounds in Surratt's breast which have since proved fatal. Both young men well connected.

Something of a Hail Storm.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 15.—The vicinity of Saybrook, the scene of the water spout of last Thursday, was yesterday visited by the severest hail storm that has been known in that section for years. The storm continued about fifteen minutes, covering the ground with hail stones of unusual size, many of which lay on the ground an hour after the storm abated. On several farms the corn was torn to pieces and the oats and wheat beaten down. The crops where they had escaped the deluge of the 9th instant were in a fine condition, promising an abundant harvest, but hundreds of acres were destroyed yesterday. In many of the dwellings the panes of glass on the side of the house upon which the storm beat were broken.

A Big Railroad Smashup.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15.—Last night some unknown person visited the Hampton coal mines, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and started twelve loaded coal cars down the incline six hundred feet in length. The cars dashed into the station, completely demolishing it. The cars were also smashed, and coal and fragments of cars were scattered in every direction. There has been a reduction of wages at the mines, but the miners declare they had nothing to do with this unlawful act. Detectives are at work on the case. The mines will be closed for repairs. The loss by the wreck is twelve thousand dollars.

The Blow Out at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 15.—The ceremonies at the falls today were carried out according to the programme, notwithstanding the showery weather. A salute of one hundred guns was fired at sunrise. Immense crowds were present. Erastus Brooks presided, and Bishop Coxe commenced the proceedings with prayer. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer made the presentation address and Governor Hill accepted the reservation in behalf of the people of New York. Mr. Dorsheimer read a communication from the governor general of Canada, regretting his inability to be present by reason of the probable adjournment of the dominion parliament today.

Catching Up With Insurance Swindlers.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 15.—Chief of Police Stone arrived here this morning from Paducah, Ky., with Henry C. Williams, one of the alleged Metropolis Illinois graveyard insurance swindlers. Williams was indicted here for attempting to rob Bloomington Mutual company. His father-in-law was insured after he was dead, for ten thousand dollars and Williams signed the affidavit of death, dated forward one year. Ten of the alleged swindlers are now under arrest.

Is John McCullough Crazy?

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Acting upon the proceeding of Examiner George W. Arnold, sheriff Keim today announced the names of the gentlemen who are to comprise the commission of lunacy in the case of the actor, John McCullough. They are Professor Wm. Vogdes, Henry Hermiller, Wm. C. Head, Clayton Allen, Wm. S. Hocksperger, and ex Sheriff Samuel Allen. The commission will hold its first session to-morrow.

Hard Times Up There.

JERSEY CITY, July 15.—The Adironacks steel works, in which over one hundred men were employed, have shut down. The machinery will be sold at public auction. The dullness of trade is the cause of the closing of the works.

A Racing Man Shot Dead.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15.—In a quarrel at Homewood driving park, this afternoon, James Kelly, the driver of Richball, was shot and killed by a colored hostler named John Bunch, of Louisville, Kentucky. The fight occurred in Richball's stable.

A Philadelphia Blaze.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Explosion of a lamp in James Martin & Son's bleaching and print works, at Bath and Trogs streets this evening, caused a loss of about $250,000 only partially insured. A large amount of valuable machinery and stock were destroyed, and some forty or fifty hands are temporarily thrown out of employment.

She Gazed Too Ardently.

NIAGARA FALLS July 15.—Mrs. Jones, of Buffalo, while gazing at the rushing waters, fell into the stream, and was carried over the American falls

FIGHTING WHISKY.

THE HOUSE STILL DISCUSSING LOCAL OPTION.

A Lively Day's Session in the House Yesterday—Dr. Felton Makes a Speech—Mr. Gordon of Savannah, Asks That Chatham be Exempted From the Operations of the Law.

When the house met yesterday the discussion of the local option bill was resumed, Mr. Gordon, of Chatham, having the floor.

Mr. Gordon addressed himself to the amendment providing that the counties of Chatham and Bibb should be exempted from the provisions of the bill. Mr. Gordon said that as far as real local option was concerned he was heartily in favor of it and so he considered was the way the matter was regarded by his collegues and the house and the world at large. But he thought the advocates of the bill had lost sight of local option. The usual method in local option has been to agitate the question in communities until there was

A DECIDED SENTIMENT

in support of the movement, and then to ask the legislature to pass a local bill allowing the election to be held. Without the sowing of the seed in that way and without preparation like that, if you hold an election you will be whipped. If you force prohibition, which is what you are really aiming at, ahead of the moral sentiment of the people, you will have none of the good results that you hope to accomplish. On the contrary, you will find strife and trouble and confusion. A law that is inoperative is worse than no law. It is a mockery and does harm. To have on your statute books a law that is openly violated encourages crime and law-breaking. In the country towns, he said, prohibition was all right. There it is necessary for the peace and protection of the people, and men favor it for self protection, but in the city there is not the same need for it. The police keep order, and everything is arranged for the preservation of the peace. He said that the impatience and zeal of the advocates of prohibition might be the means of undoing a great work. In the first place the people of

BIBB AND CHATHAM

have never asked the legislature to pass the law which it is sought to force upon them. In Chatham it is at the present time absolutely impossible for one election or fifty to be carried in favor of the temperance cause. Understand we are not all drunkards. We have societies for the prevention of intemperance but what can be carried with some of you cannot be carried with us and if it cannot why will you cause strife where peace now exists? You cause antagonism to the societies that put cold water on the streets for the thirsty, and that establish coffee rooms and chocolate rooms. We have a large population of Germans and other citizens whose habits of life are different from ours. They are not keepers of corner grog shops. They are among the best of our farmers and market gardeners and successful citizens, industrious, sober and just as good citizens as live upon the soil of the state. With them beer is as much a

NECESSITY AS BREAD OR MEAT

and in many countries in Europe beer takes the place of meat with the laboring classes who don't get meat more than once or twice a week. When they come to this country they still drink their beer in place of eating meat and they deserve recognition. Mr. Gordon went on to show how expensive it was for elections to be held and the trouble and confusion that they caused and said that under the operations of the bill it was possible to hold fifty elections in Chatham county every two years. He showed how great harm could be done to the rice planters by getting up these elections so that they would come in the midst of harvest time. It would be an easy matter for a demagogue to levy blackmail on a planter by a threat of getting up an election in the midst of the rice gathering season. Go on, he said, with your noble work where the soil is suited for it and where the seed has been sown, but when you send this bill into the county of Chatham you throw an apple of discord there. If you do pass this bill leave us out to work out our own salvation in our own way.

THE FIRST TEST VOTE.

Mr. Gustin arose and indorsing what had been said by Mr. Gordon, called the previous question on the pending amendment. The house sustained the call for the previous question and it was ordered.

The ayes and nays were demanded and on the call of the roll the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Adderton, Andrews, Arnheim, Baker, Bartlett, Beck, Brandt, Carithers, Cash, Dart, Franklin, Gardner, Gordon, Greer, Gustin, Hall, Harrell, of Decatur; Harris, Herndon, Hightower, Hopson, Humphries, Jones, of Miller; Lamar, of Pulaski; Lovett, Lumpkin, Maples, Middlebrooks, Niblack, Peeples, Ray, Raybon, Reilly, Robbe, Russell, of Harris; Sims, Smith, of Bryan; Snead, Stevens, Studdard, Tarver, Teasley, Thayer, Turner, of Floyd; Willis, Wheeler, Womack.—47.

Nays—Abbott, Alexander, Ballard, Barksdale, Beach, Berner, Bond, Boyd, Brantley, Brinson, Butt of Hall, Butt of Marion, Canaday, Cason, Chandler, Clay, Comer, Corn, Davenport, Dennis, Dorminy, Duggar, Durden, Eason, Ellis, Everett, Feagan, Felton, Fitzgerald, Flynt, Fraser, Gill, Goodwin, Gresham, Hackett, Hamilton, Haralson, Hardeman, Harrell, of Webster, Harrison, Hart, Hawes, Heard, Hines, Hollingsworth, Jenkins, Johnson, of Clinch, Johnson, of Screven, Jones, of Fayette, Jones, of Troup, Kytle, Lamar, of Baldwin, Langston, Lewis, of Greene, Lewis, of Hancock, Little, Lofley, Lott, Lynch, McCants, McWhorter, Mason, Matthews, Mattox, Milner, Moon, Moore, Morgan, Palmour, Parker, Patterson, Perry, Pool, Pringle, Reagan, Scott, Shurley, Spinks, Staten, Stewart, Sutton, Terrell, Thomas, Turner of Coweta, Turner of Troup, Usry, Veasey, Walker, Ward, Watkins of Colquitt, Watkins of Gilmer, Webb, Williams, Wilson of Camden, Wimberly, Word, Wright—97.

The result was regarded as a test of the way the vote would be on the passage of the bill and showed enough in its favor to practically insure its passage.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

The next amendment in order was read and was a amendment offered by Mr. Gardner, of Pike, to exempt that county from the provisions of the bill.

Dr. Felton arose and shaking his long right arm at the speaker said: Mr. Speaker, I have scarcely anything to say. There is nothing for me to say. Our only business now is to congratulate the people of Georgia. Regarding the last vote as a test vote, and I have no doubt it tests the sentiments and opinions of the members of this house on the pending measure, there is nothing left, sir, for us as a general assembly to congratulate the people of Georgia upon the glorious victory that has crowned their efforts for the last twenty-five years. [Applause]. For this, sir, we have been laboring. For this woman who has been exerting all of her good influences and now after years of successful and sometimes discouraging labor we are about to realize that Georgia is upon the verge of accomplishing a glorious end, namely to free the grand old state from

THE MISERABLE CURSE

of the liquor traffic. [Applause.] If we had exempted one county the bill, in my opinion, would have been unconstitutional. If my friend from Chatham had succeeded in his purpose to have Bibb and Chatham exempted we would have continued in the state of Georgia centers for the liquor traffic with all its vicious influences. In January last prohibition went into effect in Bartow, the county which I represent, and from that day to this Bartow has been like a new world. Absolutely, sir, old things have passed away and all things are new. Drunkenness has been suppressed. Do not understand me to say there are no cases of intoxication. I am informed there are. Yet I do not witness them. Previous to prohibition I witnessed them every day. I know that there is intoxicating liquor brought there

FROM ATLANTA AND FROM ROME

and from other liquor centers in Georgia. We desire that the liquor traffic may be abolished in the entire state, so that the people of Bartow may be free from its influences. Let us talk plainly. Candor is always desirable among friends. We do not propose that the liquor traffic shall be continued in Fulton and Bibb and Chatham and Richmond and Muscogee and Floyd. We do not propose it shall be continued, because we believe the good people of these several counties will vote it out when they get an opportunity and wipe the miserable traffic from their borders. We are just as deeply interested in this question as the people of Fulton are. The only question that we are to consider now is this question of local self-government. Will you permit the people of the several counties to decide this matter for themselves?

Mr. Arnheim—Would you be satisfied to pass a law that would submit these questions to the counties and save the innumerable elections in the districts?

Mr. Felton—Speaking for myself and not for the committee and not for the friends of this bill, I would prefer to

LEAVE IT TO THE COUNTIES.

You accomplish no good when you abolish the traffic in one district and leave it in full force in another.

Mr. Middlebrooks of Newton—Is it not true that when you abolish it in one county and it is sold in an adjoining county the good effect is destroyed?

Mr. Felton—Not at all, sir. I have just cited my own county to show the truth of the statement. The town marshal of Cartersville gave me the amount of the fines for the last five years during the month of January, and they ranged from twenty to eighty dollars for that month. After prohibition went into effect there was not a single fine levied by the town authorities [Applause]. In last January there was not a crime in the town of Cartersville. More than that, our jail is well nigh empty. Previous to prohibition our jail was crowded. There was a multitude there It seemed to me we could produce as many criminals as Atlanta could; but, sir, our jail is well-nigh empty, and we have assurances for saying in a few years we can absolutely offer the

JAIL AND THE COURTHOUSE

for sale. [Applause.] Dr. Felton spoke at some length of the policy of submitting the question to the people as one of local self-government that they had a right to settle for themselves. He said he was not there to say whether a man should drink or be temperate, but he was advocating a bill to allow them to do just as they pleased about the matter. I claim to be a democrat, sir, said the doctor, amid a shower of applause. But, sir, if I was to rise in my place on this floor and deny the right of the people of this state to determine these matters for themselves, I would never claim to be a democrat again. Sir, we must trust the people absolutely. It is the old Jeffersonian doctrine, the corner stone upon which the democratic party was erected and upon which it has stood from that day until this. We have struggled for twenty-five years for local self-government and now just as the democratic party has entered upon its national supremacy here in this grand old banner state there are men claiming to be democrats refusing to let the people decide for themselves this great question. God help us. [Applause.] I was greatly interested yesterday in the speech of my venerable friend from Mitchell, (Mr. Maples.) It come from

AN HONEST HEART

and a true patriot, and he offered the only argument that I have heard all over this country against this prohibition question and that is that it interferes with individual rights. Can't my friend just let the people of Mitchell determine that matter for themselves.

Mr. Maples—We have had an election, sir, and I was elected on the whisky side, sir, and I ask you all, as honorable gentlemen, to let us alone, sir. [Great applause.] They sent me here, sir, to vote against this bill, sir, and it is my duty to do it, sir. I represent my county first and then the state of Georgia. I ask you not to intrude on me and my county.

When the uproar that these words caused had subsided Dr. Felton proceeded and said:

Mitchell is the last county upon whose toes I would tread. I intended no offense whatever, because I have great respect for my friend and for his particular views. The only thing is we desire the people

TO PASS UPON THIS MATTER

for themselves. You talk about infringing natural rights! A man has no right that conflicts with the public welfare. This thing is a public nuisance. Individual rights culminate just where the public good begins. By this traffic the young man is blasted in character, his mind is destroyed, his intellect impaired, he goes from bad to worse until he becomes a criminal, your county jail becomes his home, your penitentiary his last resort, and a dishonored grave is his certain portion. In the name of the young men of Georgia I plead with you my friends to wipe out the barrooms o this state. They are corrupting the young men of Georgia. How many hearts are aching today, how many homes are blasted today, how many graves are being dug today by the infernal curse of the liquor traffic. [Applause.] This is the question for the wife, the question for the bride. It interests and concerns the queens of our households, and from all over Georgia they are sending up petitions for the success of this measure. Dr. Felton spoke of the onward sweeping of the movement and said that those who were against it would better stand out of the way. Once a new movement was up and he asked the late Governor Stephens what he was going to do about it and Mr. Stephens replied: "I will do as I generally do about matters I don't understand thoroughly. I will get aside and see it pass on and I will ascertain what it means and what it proposes to do, and, if it is for good, then I will step aboard and go with the crowd." Here is a movement that is going to sweep Georgia, and I advise you opponents of this bill just to step aside and wait until you see the good that is going to be accomplished. You already see it, step aboard and go with the crowd of your fellow Georgians in redeeming Georgia from this miserable liquor traffic. Help us push Georgia on to the glorious consummation of this grand purpose—until the last barroom in Georgia is closed.

The following telegram from Macon was read:

MACON, Ga., July 15—Hon. C. R. Pringle, Atlanta, Ga.: The temperance people of Macon have assembled and unite in a prayer for the passage of the local option bill. God defend the right
E. W. WARREN, President.
W. B. HILL, Secretary.

At the reading of this dispatch there was great applause.

Mr. Herndon, of Whitfield, spoke in favor of the bill, but favored the amendment to strike out Pike county.

Mr. Turner, of Troup, spoke very warmly in favor of the bill. He recited the good effects of the prohibition law in Troup. He said he was not willing to deny any county the privilege of voting on the question.

Mr. Harrell, of Webster, moved the previous question, but withdrew it in order to allow Mr. Gardner to speak.

Mr. Gardner said it was true that there was prohibition in Pike, but he charged that it was secured through the machinery of a returning board, and that there had really been 266 majority against prohibition.

Mr. Sutton of Monroe, said he lived near Pike, and had just been to Milner, and that the people there did not want to be excluded from the bill.

Mr. Gardner—Is it possible the gentleman has gone out of his own county to represent my county?

Mr. Sutton—When the good people of Pike ask me to do it, I will.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Bartlett spoke at some length in answer to Dr. Felton. In the course of his remarks, he attacked the doctor's democracy. He said the democratic party in Bibb would be split on prohibition.

SOME SPICY WORDS.

Mr. Duggar—Is the democratic party in Bibb held together by whisky barrels?

Mr. Bartlett—No, sir, no sir, and the gentleman who asks the question dont know what democracy means.

Mr. Bartlett denounced the bill as the child of fanaticism. He said the supporters of the bill were afraid of the people, and afraid to let the counties that have already adopted prohibition speak again on the subject. Mr. Bartlett said he felt like raising a tune when Dr. Felton said:

"I want my friends to go with me,
To the new Jerusalem."

Where is the new Jerusalem? (Pointing to the executive office) unless he goes there indorsed by the democracy of my state, he must excuse me from going with him. And my very distinguished friend from Fulton, Mr. Thomas, says I don't represent my county. Well, if the people of Bibb want any one else to represent them, I can inform him they will never select him.

In speaking of Mr. Felton, Mr. Bartlett said "he has frequently been a democrat."

There was considerable applause and Mr. Bartlett added: "I hope I am not frequently a democrat."

Dr. Felton—May I ask—

Mr. Bartlett—Yes, sir.

Mr. Felton—I think, sir—

Mr. Bartlett—Does the gentleman desire to ask a question?

Mr. Felton—Yes, sir. He proposes to.

Mr. Bartlett—Does the gentleman desire to ask me a question?

Mr. Felton—Yes sir! Do you charge that I am not a democrat?

Mr. Bartlett—I do not!

Mr. Felton—All right sir, that is all I desire to ask.

This little tilt was greeted with a perfect storm of applause.

Following Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Reagan, of Henry, spoke, making a warm speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Arnheim followed, and presented the memorial of the Liquor Dealers' association. The memorial was read, after which the house adjourned. It is probable that a vote will be reached today.

THE MEMORIAL.

The memorial was as follows:

To the General Assembly of the State of Georgia: The Liquor Dealers association of Georgia, in convention met, respectfully represent to your honorable body, that legislation threatening the private business of its members and affecting the public interests of the state, is sought to be enacted. The apprehended injury to their business, would of itself justify this memorial, while self-respect and a desire not to be misjudged by your honorable body or the people of the state, imperatively demand it.

The liquor dealers of Georgia, are her citizens engaged in a legitimate business, their capital invested under the sanction of her laws and a tribute paid into her treasury. They have borne their full share of the public burdens, and in peace and in war, in deserved charity and public enterprise, have sought to be worthy citizens of a great state.

This association deplores the evils of intemperance, it seeks to maintain order and believes in the enforcement of the law. It speaks to the legislature of its state, neither as a crying child nor as a canting hypocrite, but respectfully and earnestly as a citizen who asks to be treated with justice, wisdom and moderation.

If in the opinion of your honorable body, prohibition is in accord with the principles of free government, does not unduly restrict the liberty of the individual, and will succeed in doing in Georgia, that which it has elsewhere failed to do, then your memorialist says that upon the adoption of such a law, either constitutional or statutory, that its members will be found obedient to its behests.

If, in the opinion of your honorable body, the attempt to pass a general prohibition law, would introduce into state and federal politics an issue dangerous to the welfare of the state, and you deem it wisest to submit the question of prohibition to the voters of the several counties, or minor divisions of them, then your memorialist prays that the issue may be fairly submitted, and that the result of the election may be equally binding, imposing upon either party the self-same obligations.

Section 9 of the bill, entitled "An act for preventing the evils of intemperance," declares that no election shall be held under the provisions of that act, where by law the sale of spirituous liquors is already prohibited. In many counties and districts in the state the sale of spirituous liquors has been prohibited by laws that were never submitted to the voters of said counties and districts. Is it fair to permit certain counties and districts to pass upon the question of prohibition, and yet deprive other counties and districts of that privilege? If the purpose be not to deal fairly with this important question of prohibition, then your memorialist submits that the sham of an election is unworthy of your honorable body, and the men and women who sincerely believe in prohibitory legislation

Your memorialist has confidence in the wisdom and justice of its senators and representatives, and having this confidence, calls attention to the 10th section of the pending bill. The present law requires that liquor dealers shall pay the special tax required by law, and register their names and places of business on the first day of January of each year. Section 10 provides that after the petition for an election has been filed, that no license shall be issued, pending the notice. If the petition should be filed on the 31st of December, then no license could be issued for at least four weeks, during which time the business of many dealers would be injured or destroyed; and yet if the election went against prohibition, these same dealers would have been entitled to their licenses.

It is possible that this object was intended by the section, but in simple justice your memorialist asks that no such wrong be perpetrated. The humblest citizen of Georgia is entitled to protection. Good ends never justify evil means. Cant is not religion, dissimulation statesmanship, or fanaticism wisdom. The liquor dealers of Georgia will support every just law; they will oppose every unjust one; and if in opposing unjust laws an unseemly contest should arise, then let the crime greater than even the evils of intemperance, rest upon the misguided men who are alone responsible.

Adopted unanimously.

S. EISINGER, President S. L. D. A.
JACOB MENKO, Secretary.

"LET THE TRUTH APPEAR."

Is Local Option Legislation Constitutional?

ATLANTA, Ga., July 14, 1885.—Editors Constitution: In your paper of Sunday morning last, on the editorial page, reference is made to the opinion of Senator Voorhees, expressed some years ago, "that state prohibition laws were of doubtful constitutionality." And further on you add, "Are all these enactments," (meaning state enactments) "null and void? A fair and full discussion of this question is now in order."

In your paper of this morning, Mr. W. B. Hill, of Macon, refers to your querry, and shows that the United States government has no jurisdiction over the question. No one who has ever studied our constitutions—state and federal—could legitimately claim that the general government has the power to interfere with, either the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors in the several states, except such power as is conferred upon it in and by virtue of par. 1, sec. VIII, of art. 1st of the Virginia constitutional compact, which is in these words:

"The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United states."

Now, the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, impost and excises for the purposes provided, does not in words, nor by any legitimate or even strained rule of implication, carry with it the right to prohibit or even to tax or levy excise duties amounting to prohibition, because that would defeat the sole purpose for which the power was granted, that is "to pay debts and provide for the general welfare of the United States." All taxes and all excise duties must be laid for this purpose only. Then, if Mr. Hill is right in his authorities and cases cited, and if I am right in this construction of the fundamental law, the power to control the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors is not, beyond these terms, "taxes, duties and excises," vested in congress. The states then, and the states alone, have the right to regulate and prohibit the manufacture and sale within their respective limits. Hence, a national prohibition party is a useless piece of political machinery, an agitator of the public mind and a disorganizer of political forces in every election for president and for members of congress, and deserving the condemnation of every lover of constitutional government. The states then, have the power. Georgia has the power through her legislature, to prohibit the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating drink within her own territory, whenever her legislators, in a legitimate way—in the mode prescribed by the constitution—determine that it is "necessary and proper for the welfare of the state," and then carry that determination into effect by enacting a law suited to the purpose.

I propose in as few words as possible, to examine some of our constitutional provisions, to see in what manner the legislature may do this. By the very terms of our organic law, "the legislative power of the state shall be vested in a general assembly which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives." It provides how, when and where, by whom they shall be elected; what their qualifications must be; when and where they must assemble, and how they shall be organized into a legislative body, clothed with full power to make laws. No member of either branch of the general assembly can take his seat or vote as a member, until he has taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and to so conduct himself as will in his judgment be most conducive to the interest and prosperity of this state. While he acts within the limits prescribed by the constitution, he may do anything his judgment approves as "most conducive to the interests and prosperity of the state."

The people in their primary capacity, have no power to make laws. The general assembly cannot, without violating the constitution, pass and put in operation any law "which refers to more than one subject matter, or which contains matter different from what is expressed in the title thereof."—Art. iii, Sec vii, Par. viii.

It cannot repeal any law or section of the code, nor amend it, "by mere reference to its title, or to the number and section of the code, but the amending or repealing act, shall distinctly describe the law to be amended or repealed, as well as the alteration to be made." Article 3d. Par. xvii, of section vii.

A reference to the written opinion of Mr. Voorhees, which you noticed on Sunday last, would show, that he was speaking of state local option, not general prohibition laws. He is not the only lawyer who considers local option prohibition, laws of doubtful constitutionality. Our present secretary of state for the United States has expressed his opinion that "they are not only of very doubtful constitutionality but of positive inexpediency."

McCay, judge, in the case referred to by Mr. Hill, (54 Ga., 317) says, the authorities seem to be conflicting "whether the legislature is competent to pass any law to take effect only upon the assent of the people."

In the general local option bill now pending in the lower house of the general assembly, if I can comprehend its meaning, it seeks to give to a majority of the qualified voters in any county, militia district, or radius of three miles, or less, from any church, school house or village, or of any incorporated city or town in this state the power, to repeal some thirty sections of the code of this state, which provide for the taxing and regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, so far as their particular localities are concerned; and to repeal or amend the acts incorporating cities and towns if they so desire. Neither the title nor any section of that proposed law, makes any reference to the charter or amended charter of the city of Atlanta Therefore, the act itself as it passes—if it does pass and receive executive sanction—does not repeal or amend any section of our general code of laws or charter of Atlanta in any particular. Now, if upon the application of one fifth of the qualified voter made to the ordinary, an election is held and a majority of the votes cast is for prohibition, does the act of the legislature amend or repeal the sections of the code and the charter, or does the ordinary and a majority of the qualified voters do so? If any law is put in force in the city other than those enacted by the municipal government or by the general assembly of the state, by what authority is it done? The answer must be, by the ordinary and a majority of the qualified voters. Can the general assembly transfer its responsibility and its trust, its sacred oathbound trust, to any other person or persons? Our government is not worth a straw if it can do so. Is not such an attempt to do so well calculated to make the reflecting man lose confidence in the stability and glory of constitutional government?

The legislature itself cannot constitutionally amend or repeal the charter of the city of Atlanta without a description of the part or section to be amended or repealed in the body of the act, and reference made thereto in the title to the act.

For these reasons alone, the bill in question is fatally defective. There are many others equally as apparent to the critical reader, but for the present this must suffice.

S. D. IRVIN.

The Senate.

The senate met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, with Senator Davidson, president protem, presiding. After prayer by Chaplain John Jones, roll was called, and the minutes of the previous day's session read and approved.

Senator Rankin asked for a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking from the table senate bill 228 for the purpose of recommitting same to the general judiciary committee, which was granted, and the bill disposed of as requested.

Senator Cabaniss asked for a suspension of the rules, which was allowed, for the purpose of taking from the table house bill No. 100, and putting it upon its passage. This bill authorizes the establishment of the city court of Macon. The bill was amended in accordance with the views of the committee of citizens of Macon appointed to perfect the bill so as to make acceptable to all persons interested in the measure. The bill as amended was then passed.

Judge C. J. Welborn was invited to a seat on the floor of the senate.

Senators Carlton and Johnson were granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

Senator Cabaniss presented a memorial from the State Liquor Dealers association, which was read and filed. The memorial was presented by Mr. Cabaniss at the request of the committee from the association.

Hon. James H. Fannin, of the county of Troup, was invited to a seat on the floor of the senate.

Upon motion of Senator Maddox the rules were suspended for the purpose of calling the roll for the introduction of new matter, Hon. A. C. Westbrook, of Dougherty, was invited to a seat on the floor.

On motion of Senator Sikes the senate adjourned until ten o'clock today.

A SHARP FIGHT.

A Desperate Burglar Fights His Way Out of a Closet.

KINGSTON, Ga., July 15—[Special.]—At three o'clock this morning Mr. Geo H. Waring, owner of the "Howard cement works," near this place was awakened by some noise in his room and hearing deep breathing near his bed, exclaimed:

"Who is that? Stop!"

Springing upon the floor encountered a man with whom a desperate struggle ensued, Mr. Waring, at one time getting the scoundrel down upon the floor. He broke loose, however, and in endeavoring to find a door through which he had entered, got into a closet. Mr. Waring slammed the door upon him and called to his wife, who was already looking for a gun and matches to come out and help him to hold the door. Their united efforts were not sufficient, as the burglar forced his way out, fired two shots from a pistol, one of which took effect in Mr. Waring's left shoulder, and effected his escape. Parties are in search of a negro who is suspected Mr. Waring is satisfied that it was a negro, both from his odor and from having had his hand in his hair. Dr. Theodore F. Jones was hastily summoned, who reports the wound painful but not dangerous. He failed to find the ball, which entered a little in front of the joint and one and a half inches above the large axillay artery in the arm pit.

Mr Waring is at a loss to decide whether the object of the villain was robbery or murder. His son, Mr. Fred Waring, and his daughter were away on a visit, leaving no one with them in the house except the youngest son, a small youth.

The latest news is that a bad negro, Dennis Johnson, living near, has been arrested and goes to jail on a bench warrant.

Fire in White.

CLEVELAND, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—The dwelling house of J. B Robertson, of White, was burned yesterday, together with some outhouses. All was lost.

"Oh! Cast That Shadow From my Brow."

You can't do it if you have liver complaint or dyspepsia. The darkened countenance tells the story of inward commotion and woe. Clear your stomach, strenghten your digestion, regulate your liver, tone your nerves, and then away goes the shadow from your brow, and you are happy because you are well. Mrs. M. J. Alston, of Littleton, N. C., says, "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters to the nervous and debilitated. It greatly benefited me."

FOR THE BLOOD
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

DR. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

DR. R. M. DELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anemia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."

MR. WM. BYRNS, 26 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a purifier."

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

ADVANCE IN MEDICINE.

The Fearful Results of the Mercury and Potash Treatment.

THE FLOWER OF HEALTH.



The brother on the left took the wrong way and fell among thieves. He got sarsaparilla, potash and mercury mixtures and other imitations which drove the poison into his system, and which has wrought his ruin.

The fortunate individual on the right found the right way. He got the genuine Swift's Specific which forced out the poison and built up his health from the very first dose.

OPINIONS OF A MEDICAL EXPERT.

"You have been publishing some very remarkable statements from the Swift Specific Company lately," remarked a medical man to a reporter on yesterday, "but the account published of the cures around Atlanta, while perfectly wonderful, is hardly strong enough. The management of the Swift Specific Company is conservative to a large degree, and they often put the cases too mildly to give the public a correct idea of the wonderful properties of their medicine. For instance: The case of Lem McClendon, a colored man, who works for the Chess Carley Company, was one of the most hopeless cases of blood taint. His case was known to me from the beginning of his treatment with S. S. S., and I am free to say that I considered as good as dead. Great holes were eaten into his flesh, threatening the vital parts, and it seemed that the man would be literally devoured by the terrible monster, and soon to end in a horrible death. It must be remembered that he was in this condition after he had received the best medical attention,

THE MERCURY AND POTASH

seemed to add fuel to the flame of poison, which was so speedily devouring his life. From the time I saw him in this condition, he was treated with nothing but S. S. S., and some simple application to the fearful ulcers. His improvement dated from the first bottle, the process of forcing out the poison began at once. His appetite returned, his general health began to build up and the recovery was steady in progress. He has been, and is doing, the full work of a man and is to all appearances, as free from taint as the first man fresh from the hand of his mother.

There is no disguising the fact that this remedy overthrows completely the old theory that Mercury and Potash will remove this blood poison and taint from the system. In fact, an examination of the correspondence of the Swift Specific Co. will convince the most orthodox practitioner not only that the Mercury and Potash treatment does not cure this disease, but that it is an absolute injury to thousands of people who are treated in that way. Hundreds of letters begin about this way:

"I had blood taint years ago; was treated with mercury pills, and afterwards with Iodide of Potash, and thought I was well; but afterwards my mouth got sore, my bones began to ache—my teeth are now loose—my hair has all come out. I got married, and my child has scrofula or catarrh or scalp disease," etc.

All this goes to show that the so-called cures with treatment are nothing more than a temporary drying up of the secretions, causing the sores or ulcers to heal, thus driving the poison virus back into the blood, instead of helping nature to throw it off, where it lurks watching its opportunity to attack the weakest portion of the human organism. It often attacks the lungs, producing scrofula of the lungs, otherwise called

GALLOPING CONSUMPTION.

In other persons it attacks the throat or the nasal organs. In others it attacks the bowels, and in many cases it seizes hold of the whole nervous system producing

PARALYSIS,

and often ending in death before the poor patient knows what has destroyed him. Another remarkable case is that of Mr. J. W. H. Dean, a painter by trade, who was in such a wretched condition that he could not be tolerated by the other workmen in the shop of Mr. Spence, on Decatur street. The holes in his neck and shoulder were so large that a large part of his windpipe and caroted artery were visible. Mr. Dean would have soon died, because the eating process of the terrible poison would have soon caused the large artery to break when death wou'd have been a matter of only a moment or two. Strange to say, that after using 3 bottles, Mr. Dean went to his work and has ever since been making a living for his family, and he is now one of the happiest men in Atlanta.

Another wonderful case is that of Mrs. Comer, of Troup county. She had been reduced by the cancer trouble of her throat from 125 to 65 pounds, and was thought for weeks to be dying, in fact it was reported all over the county that she was dead—had lost her lip, part of her face and nose. She is now nearly or quite well, has gained 60 pounds in weight, and rides around to see her neighbors."

"As nearly seventy-five per cent of the ailments of mankind are due to blood troubles, we cannot regard Swift's Specific otherwise than the greatest blessing of the age."

"Of course such a wonderful remedy has imitations, substitutes, etc," suggested the reporter. "Oh, yes, of course, there are numbers of such things. These humbugs (for an imitation is always a fraud and cheat) are gotten up to sell on the merit and reputation of S. S. S. Some of them

BEAR THE LIE ON THEIR FACES,

as they pretend to be vegetable remedies, while in truth they are nothing more than the old potash and mercury mixtures, put out by unprincipled parties to steal a few dollars from the public. We have a statement from one unfortunate man, who was gulled into buying one of these imitations, and it was so strong of potash and other minerals that it destroyed his finger and toenails. The public should be careful to get the genuine S. S. S.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
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CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets Only $5, Shares in Proportion.

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and semi-annual drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones.

Its grand single number drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 11, 1885—183d MONTHLY DRAWING.

Capital Prize, $75,000,

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do	do	25,000
1 do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES of	$6,000	12,000
5 do	2,000	10,000
10 do	1,000	10,000
20 do	500	10,000
100 do	200	20,000
300 do	100	30,000
500 do	50	25,000
1,000 do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9 " "	500	4,500
9 " "	250	2,250
1,967 Prizes amounting to		$265,500

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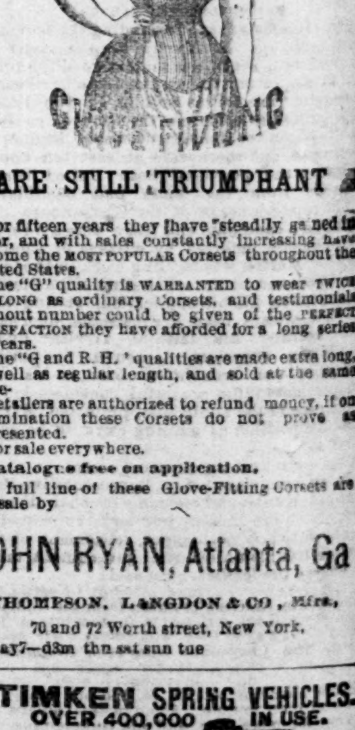
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The "G" quality is WARRANTED to wear TWICE AS LONG as ordinary Corsets, and testimonials without number could be given of the PERFECT SATISFACTION they have afforded for a long series of years.

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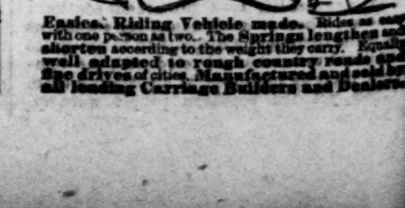
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TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES.
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Effect of the operation of the Railroad Commission Law of the State of Georgia.

A LETTER

ADDRESSED BY

CAMPBELL WALLACE,

OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION,

TO HON. F. H. COLLEY,

Chairman Senate Committee on Railroads,

IN REPLY TO LETTER OF

W. G. RAOUL,

President Central Railroad and Banking Co.,

TO THE SAME COMMITTEE.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 15, 1885.

Hon. F. H. Colley, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Raoul having made reply to my former statement to your honorable committee, pending the last session of the general assembly, I beg to impose upon your kind indulgence while I take into consideration certain statements and figures contained in his letter.

I am glad to learn from Mr. Raoul that he was not correctly reported as to what he said to your honorable committee with regard to the threatened bankruptcy of the roads within the state of Georgia. The corrected form of his statement, as made by himself, however, does not alter the appropriateness of the statement which I had the honor to present to you although there is a vast difference between the import of what was understood to have been said by him, and what, he says, was really stated.

What he claims to have said, and as repeated by him in his reply to my statement, contains two separate propositions, as follows:

1. "If the same per centage of depreciation in rates continues for the next five years as has obtained for the past five years, there will not be a solvent railroad company in Georgia."

2. "With a continuance of the rates now in effect, if the roads are called upon to face, for three years, a depression in trade and business equal in severity to the commercial and financial stagnation of the several years succeeding the financial crisis of 1873, it is a matter of grave doubt if any of the roads in the state can earn the interest on their fixed charges."

I will first attempt to show the erroneousness of these propositions, and then take the liberty of considering other portions of Mr. Raoul's letter to your honorable committee.

I understand Mr. Raoul to mean by the first proposition quoted above, that if the commissioners were to take the present rates allowed the various railroad companies doing business within the state, and make the same proportionate reduction thereon that was made upon the rates of effect at the time the commissioner's rates went into operation, and then reduce the same from time to time during the next five years, in the same proportion that they have during the five years just passed, "there would not be a solvent railroad company in Georgia."

So far as his own lines are concerned, this proposition of Mr. Raoul might probably be partially correct.

The rates which were of force upon the lines owned and operated by the Central railroad company were considered so extravagantly high and irregular, that an immediate and effective reduction was found necessary at the very commencement of the active operation of the commission. There are, however, roads within the state of Georgia that could stand the same proportionate reduction for the next five years that has obtained upon the them for the past five years, and yet be solvent. I think that the following table of rates showing those of force upon several roads of the state at the time of the establishment of the commission, together with the rates which were adopted by the commission and which went into effect May 1st, 1880, will sufficiently substantiate what I have stated upon this point:

TABLES,

Giving rates of freight on principal articles of production and consumption, charged according to published tariffs, by railroads in Georgia (over seventy miles in length) prior to the issuance of commissioners' "Standard Tariff" for 16 miles, 50 miles, 140 miles, 200 miles, and 250 miles, and "Standard Tariff" rates on same articles and for same distance.

	First.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	B—Bacon, etc.	C—Flour, etc	D—Grain.	Cotton.	Fertilizers.
RATES FOR 10 MILES.									
Central Railroad, Sav. Div	65	25	22	20	20	20	15	25	08
Central R.R., Atlanta, Div.	30	18	15	13	13	13	10	10	
Northeastern railroad	18	12	10	08	10	08	08	07	05
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	23	15	12	10	12	10	10	10	
Georgia R R. and Banking Company	07	07	06	05	07	05	05	07	
Sav. Fla., and West'n R.R.	35	20	18	15	15	15	10	30	10
Western and Atlantic	18	10	09	08	08	06	05	10	04
Atlanta and West P't R R	30	20	18	16	12	12	08	15	06
Macon and Brunswick R R	45	20	15	12	12	12	12	12	08
Brunswick & Albany R.R	45	20	18	15	15	15	15	45	
Comm'rs Standard Tariff	16	10	09	08	08	06	05	12	05
RATES FOR 50 MILES.									
Central railroad, Sav. Div	70	30	25	22	22	22	18	30	03
Central R. R., Atlanta Div.	60	30	25	20	20	20	15	30	
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	40	24	20	17	20	17	17	21	15
Georgia R.R., and Banking Company	27	21	19	16	21	16	12	27	06
Sav. Fla., and West'n R. R	65	55	45	35	30	35	20	75	15
Western and Atlantic	32	24	20	14	12	10	09	20	6¾
Atlanta and West P't R.R.	40	32	28	23	21	24	14	25	09
Macon & Brunswick R.R	68	35	30	25	23	24	25	30	08
Brunswick & Albany R.R	60	30	25	20	20	20	20	45	
Comm'rs Standard tariff	30	22	18	13	13	10	09	20	03
RATES FOR 100 MILES.									
Central railroad Sav. Div	80	35	30	25	25	25	22	40	12
Central R. R. Atlanta Div	70	45	30	25	25	2[illegible]	22	30	
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	58	33	29	24	29	24	24	26	15
Georgia R. R., and Banking Company	48	32	25	20	32	20	15	38	
Sav. Fla, and West'n R.R.	90	65	55	45	35	42	23	75	15
Western and Atlantic	45	35	30	24	20	15	15	25	09
Macon & Brunswick R R.	75	40	35	29	25	25	29	40	10
Brunswick & Albany R.R	70	45	35	30	25	2[illegible]	20	4[illegible]	
Comm'rs Standard tariff	45	30	23	18	18	15	14	3[illegible]	10
RATES FOR 140 MILES									
Central railroad Sav. Div	85	38	33	28	28	28	23	40	12
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	67	40	32	28	32	28	23	26	15
Georgia R.R., and Banking Company	62	36	27	2[illegible]	36	22	17	42	
Sav. Fla., and West'n R. R.	90	65	55	45	35	42	28	75	15
Western and Atlantic	50	40	35	25	25	20	19	25	10
Macon and Brunswick	85	40	35	30	30	29	30	40	12
Brunswick & Albany R.R	85	50	45	35	30	30	25	45	
Comm'rs Standard tariff	57	34	27	22	22	19	18	34	11
RATES FOR 200 MILES.									
Central railroad	120	65	55	40	40	40	35	55	20
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	82	52	42	33	42	33	3[illegible]	42	
Georgia railroad	6[illegible]	40	30	25	40	25	20	45	15
Sav. Fla. & West'n R. R	100	70	60	[illegible]0	40	45	[illegible]0	75	15
Comm'rs Standard tariff	70	40	32	27	27	23	20	37	[illegible]3
RATES FOR 250 MILES.									
Central railroad	130	70	60	45	45	45	40	65	20
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	9[illegible]	61	48	38	48	38	38	42	15
Sav. Fla & West'n R.R.	110	65	65	55	4[illegible]	47	30	75	15
Comm'rs Standard tariff	45	45	3[illegible]	30	30	25	22	40	5

From the above table it will be seen that the commissioners advanced the rates of force upon the Georgia railroad in some instances, and also upon the Western and Atlantic, while the rates of force upon the Savannah division of the Central railroad company were reduced in some instances as much as about three-fourths of the aggregate. Afterwards the commissioners advanced the rates allowed the Central railroad company as well as some other roads.

The statement which I formerly made to your honorable committee, and the facts which I shall present herein, show that the Central railroad company have not only survived the reductions made by the commission, but have actually made money sufficiently to pay handsome dividends and to aid in making purchases of additional railroads, steamships, etc.

The commissioners felt that the rates of effect by the Central railroad company at the time of the establishment of the commission were not "reasonable and just," and hence lowered them to what they consider just and proper. Slight modifications have been made from time to time. But as no intelligent commissioner would entertain for a moment, such a proposition as presented by Mr. Raoul in the first part of his statement already quoted, its absurdity is too manifest to need further comment.

One other remark in connection with this table. It has been argued by railroad experts that the law should allow them to make their own rates, as they are better capable of doing so than any disinterested set of men, unacquainted with the wants and necessities of the companies, can be. I desire to compare some of the rates made by these experts, as presented in the above table, with the rates made by the commission. I take

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets Only $5, Shares in Proportion.

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Capital Prize, $75,000,

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES of	$6000	12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1,000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1,000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	$6,750
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9	" "	250	2,250
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AND OTHER FRUIT MACHINERY.
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The speediest and most certain medicine in the globe.
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The best and only certain remedy to relieve pain of all kinds, no matter of how long standing. Instant relief guaranteed cripples. Swollen Joints, Varicose Veins, Bites of Insects or Sick Headache. No oil or grease, is clean and sweet; will not soil. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Incontinence of Urine. Is the only Liniment in the world possessing alterative powers. Can be taken internally; cures Cramps and Colic, Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

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Retailers are authorized to refund money, if on examination these Corsets do not prove as represented.

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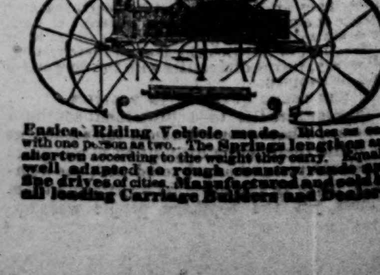
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Effect of the operation of the Railroad Commission Law of the State of Georgia.

A LETTER

ADDRESSED BY

CAMPBELL WALLACE,

OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION,

TO HON. F. H. COLLEY,

Chairman Senate Committee on Railroads,

IN REPLY TO LETTER OF

W. G. RAOUL.

President Central Railroad and Banking Co.,

TO THE SAME COMMITTEE.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE, 13, 1885.

Hon. F. H. Colley, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads.

Dear Sir: Mr. Raoul having made reply to my former statement to your honorable committee, pending the last session of the general assembly, I beg to impose upon your kind indulgence while I take into consideration certain statements and figures contained in his letter.

I am glad to learn from Mr. Raoul that he was not correctly reported as to what he said to your honorable committee with regard to the threatened bankruptcy of the roads within the state of Georgia. The corrected form of his statement, as made by himself, however, does not alter the appropriateness of the statement which I had the honor to present to you although there is a vast difference between the import of what was understood to have been said by him, and what, he says, was really stated.

What he claims to have said, and as repeated by him in his reply to my statement, contains two separate propositions, as follows:

1. "If the same per centage of depreciation in rates continues for the next five years as has obtained for the past five years, there will not be a solvent railroad company in Georgia."

2. "With a continuance of the rates now in effect, if the roads are called upon to face, for three years, a depression in trade and business equal in severity to the commercial and financial stagnation of the several years succeeding the financial crisis of 1873, it is a matter of grave doubt if any of the roads in the state can earn the interest on their fixed charges."

I will first attempt to show the erroneousness of these propositions, and then take the liberty of considering other portions of Mr. Raoul's letter to your honorable committee.

I understand Mr. Raoul to mean by the first proposition quoted above, that if the commissioners were to take the present rates allowed the various railroad companies doing business within the state, and make the same proportionate reduction thereon that was made upon the rates of effect at the time the commissioner's rates went into operation, and then reduce the same from time to time during the next five years, in the same proportion that they have during the five years just passed, "there would not be a solvent railroad company in Georgia."

So far as his own lines are concerned, this proposition of Mr. Raoul might probably be partially correct.

The rates which were of force upon the lines owned and operated by the Central railroad company were considered so extravagantly high and irregular, that an immediate and effective reduction was found necessary at the very commencement of the active operation of the commission. There are, however, roads within the state of Georgia that could stand the same proportionate reduction for the next five years that has obtained upon the them for the past five years, and yet be solvent. I think that the following table of rates showing those of force upon several roads of the state at the time of the establishment of the commission, together with the rates which were adopted by the commission and which went into effect May 1st, 1880, will sufficiently substantiate what I have stated upon this point:

TABLES,

Giving rates of freighton principal articles of production and consumption, charged according to published tariffs, by railroads in Georgia (over seventy miles in length) prior to the issuance of commissioners' "Standard Tariff" for 16 miles, 50 miles, 140 miles, 200 miles, and 250 miles, and "Standard Tariff" rates on same articles and for same distance.

	First.	Fourth	Fifth.	Sixth.	B—Bacon, etc.	C—Flour, etc	D—Grain.	Cotton.	Fertilizers.
RATES FOR 10 MILES.									
Central Railroad, Sav. Div	65	25	22	20	20	20	15	25	08
Central R.R., Atlanta, Div.	30	18	15	13	13	13	10	10	
Northeastern railroad	18	12	10	08	10	08	08	07	05
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	23	15	12	10	12	10	10	10	
Georgia R R. and Banking Company	07	07	06	05	07	05	05	07	
Sav. Fla., and West'n R.R.	35	20	18	15	15	15	10	30	10
Western and Atlantic	18	10	09	08	08	06	05	10	04
Atlanta and West P't R R	30	20	18	16	12	12	08	15	06
Macon and Brunswick R R	45	20	15	12	12	12	12	12	08
Brunswick & Albany R.R	45	20	18	15	15	15	15	45	
Comm'rs Standard Tariff	16	10	09	08	08	06	05	12	05
RATES FOR 50 MILES.									
Central railroad, Sav. Div	70	30	25	22	22	22	18	30	08
Central R. R., Atlanta Div.	60	30	25	20	20	20	15	30	
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	40	24	20	17	20	17	17	21	15
Georgia R.R., and Banking Company	27	21	19	16	21	16	12	27	06
Sav. Fla., and West'n R. R	65	55	45	35	39	35	20	75	15
Western and Atlantic	32	24	20	14	12	10	09	20	6¾
Atlanta and West P't R.R.	40	32	28	23	21	24	14	25	09
Macon & Brunswick R .R	68	35	30	25	23	24	25	30	08
Brunswick & Albany R.R	60	30	25	20	20	20	20	45	
Comm'rs Standard tariff	30	22	18	13	13	10	09	20	03
RATES FOR 100 MILES.									
Central railroad Sav. Div	80	35	30	25	25	25	22	40	12
Central R. R. Atlanta Div	70	45	30	25	25	25	22	30	
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	58	33	29	24	29	24	24	26	15
Georgia R. R., and Banking Company	48	32	25	20	32	20	15	38	
Sav. Fla., and West'n R.R.	90	65	55	45	35	42	23	75	15
Western and Atlantic	45	33	30	24	20	15	15	25	09
Macon & Brunswick R. R.	75	40	35	29	25	25	29	40	10
Brunswick & Albany R. R	70	45	35	30	25	25	20	45	
Comm'rs Standard tariff	45	30	23	18	18	15	14	3[illegible]	10
RATES FOR 140 MILES									
Central railroad Sav. Div.	85	38	33	28	28	28	23	40	12
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	67	40	32	28	32	28	28	26	15
Georgia R. R., and Banking Company	62	36	27	24	36	22	17	42	
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Western and Atlantic	50	40	35	25	25	20	19	25	10
Macon and Brunswick	85	40	35	30	30	29	39	40	12
Brunswick & Albany R.R	85	50	45	35	30	30	25	45	
Comm'rs Standard tariff	57	34	27	22	22	19	18	34	11
RATES FOR 200 MILES.									
Central railroad	120	65	55	40	40	40	35	55	20
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	82	52	42	33	42	33	3[illegible]	42	
Georgia railroad	65	40	30	25	40	25	20	45	15
Sav. Fla. & West'n R. R.	100	70	60	0	40	45	40	75	15
Comm'rs Standard tariff	70	40	32	27	27	23	20	37	13
RATES FOR 250 MILES.									
Central railroad	130	70	60	45	45	45	40	65	20
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	93	61	48	38	48	38	38	42	15
Sav. Fla. & West'n R. R.	110	65	55	45	45	47	30	75	15
Comm'rs Standard tariff	45	45	3[illegible]	30	30	25	22	16	5

From the above table it will be seen that the commissioners advanced the rates of force upon the Georgia railroad in some instances, and also upon the Western and Atlantic, while the rates of force upon the Savannah division of the Central railroad company were reduced in some instances as much as about three-fourths of the aggregate. Afterwards the commissioners advanced the rates allowed the Central railroad company as well as some other roads.

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The commissioners felt that the rates of effect by the Central railroad company at the time of the establishment of the commission were not "reasonable and just," and hence lowered them to what they consider just and proper. Slight modifications have been made from time to time. But as no intelligent commissioner would entertain for a moment, such a proposition as presented by Mr. Raoul in the first part of his statement already quoted, its absurdity is too manifest to need further comment.

One other remark in connection with this table. It has been argued by railroad experts that the law should allow them to make their own rates, as they are better capable of doing so than any disinterested set of men, unacquainted with the wants and necessities of the companies, can be. I desire to compare some of the rates made by these experts, as presented in the above table, with the rates made by the commission. I take the rates charged on first class articles and on flour, as follows:

FOR DISTANCE OF 10 MILES.	PER CAR LOAD OF 20 000 LBS. First Class.	Flour in Sacks
Savannah Div. of Central R. R.	$130 00	$40 00
Atlanta Div. of Central R. R	60 00	26 00
Savannah, Fla. & Western R. R.	70 00	30 00
Macon & Brunswick R. R.	90 00	30 00
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R.	46 00	20 00
Western & Atlantic R. R.	36 00	12 00
Georgia R. R	14 00	10 00
Commissioners' Standard Tariff	82 00	12 00

It will be observed from the latter table: That these railroad experts made rates which would, on a carload of 20,000 pounds of first class goods, for a distance of ten (10) miles, amount to figures ranging from $14.00 to $130.00 for the same service; and on a carload of flour of 20 000 pounds for the same distance, figures ranging from $10.00 to $40.00 for the same service.

A similar irregularity might be observed for any other distance, and on other classes of freights, showing even that in some instances half as much was charged for the distance of ten miles as was charged for two hundred and fifty miles.

If there existed such irregularity (and enormity in some instances) in rates, and these experts failed to agree, even approximately, among themselves, then surely it clearly proved that there was need of the enactment of some law which would harmonize these conflicting interests. If the present commission has, in any manner, succeeded in this difficult task, it shows that disinterested men can have some idea as to the making of just and reasonable rates.

The company whose rates were most irregular is the one that has made the greatest and most continued cry against the injustice of the law establishing the railroad commission.

The correctness of Mr. Raoul's second proposition depends entirely upon what legitimately constitutes "fixed charges," and what is embraced in "operating expenses."

Mr. Raoul presents to you the following table of earnings, expenses and train mileage in support of his position.

1880.

Earnings over operating expenses	$1,508,652 79
Fixed charges	707,399 00
Net for owners	$ 801,253 79

which equals about 10⅔ per cent upon the capital stock.
Train mileage, 2,028,400 miles.

1881.

Earnings over operating expenses	$1,367,029 28
Fixed charges	715,865 50
Net for owners	$ 651,163 78

Which equals about 8⅔ per cent upon the capital stock.
Train mileage, 2,417,700 miles.

1882.

Earnings over operating expenses	$1,021,239 65
Fixed charges	1,010,926 50
Net for owners	$ 10,313 15

Which equals 14 100 of one per cent upon the capital stock.
Train mileage, 2,525,789 miles.

1883.

Earnings over operating expenses	$ 1,268,126 82
Fixed charges	1,059,527 50
Net for owners	$ 208,599 32

which equals about 2¾ per cent upon the capital stock.
Train mileage, 2,708,018 miles.

1884.

Earnings over operating expenses	$1,007,472 39
Fixed charges	1,070,451 00
Net deficit for owners	$ 62,978 61

Train mileage, 2,895,742 miles.

A thorough analysis of the above table is necessary to a full understanding of its bearing upon the question. If the figures, as presented by Mr. Raoul therein, are correctly arranged, then his company is in an exceedingly bad condition. But we assert that this table does not correctly represent the financial condition of his company.

I shall hope to be able to show you.

1. That in the term "operating expenses," Mr. Raoul has included all the money expended for new steel rails, new cars, new engines, new depots, new side tracks, new buildings, etc.

2. That he has borrowed more than four millions of dollars, for which he has mortgaged the road within the state of Georgia, for the purpose of purchasing a steamship line and interests in railroads in other states, and has charged the interest on this borrowed money to the roads within the state. In other words, he has taxed the roads in Georgia to pay the interest on the money borrowed to make investments outside of the state.

3. That the Central railroad company is not only required to pay an exceedingly exhorbitant rental for certain roads within the state, but have actually contracted to both pay the bonded indebtedness of one of these leased lines, and to issue them certificates of indebtedness (or watered stock) to the amount of $1,600,000, interest on which has to be paid by the stockholders of the Central railroad company before they can receive one cent in dividends themselves.

"OPERATING EXPENSES."

Mr. Raoul's table first shows the net earnings over "operating expenses." To the casual observer, it would appear that this latter term embraced merely the expenses incidental to the running of trains. That it includes the items which I have already cited, I quote from the annual report of the Central railroad company of 1882. Mr. Alexander, the president, says:

"It should be borne in mind, in the examination of these tables, that no construction accounts are kept open upon any of the roads named; but the whole cost of the yearly improvements in their condition and out-fit by the substitution of steel for iron rails, and additions to motive power, rolling stock, and depot and terminal facilities, as well as all taxes, are included in operating expenses, so that what is reported as net is really net, and subject only to interest and rentals, or what are generally called fixed charges."

Again Mr. Alexander says:

"As already explained, no construction accounts are kept open in our system, and the gradual remodeling of all our roads and rolling stock in accordance with modern demands is done as part of the necessary expenses of operation, as well as the providing of all increased facilities." These quotations are so explicit that further comment upon this point is unnecessary.

"FIXED CHARGES."

Mr. Raoul, in his table already referred to, next deducts the "fixed charges," and immediately following the table, explains what is embraced in this term. He says:

"In fixed charges are included interest on bonds and rentals."

Again, he says:

"The fixed charges increased for 1882, on account of the issue of certificates of indebtedness.

"Fixed charges," therefore, include three items: Interest on bonds, interest on certificates of indebtedness and rentals on roads.

We shall consider each of these items to see to what extent they are to be charged to the roads within the state of Georgia which are owned or operated by the Central Railroad and Banking company.

INTEREST ON BONDS.

Upon this point I wish to lay down one or two propositions. 1st—A road may properly issue a reasonable amount of bonds, if absolutely necessary. 2d—The roads or other interests for whose benefit the amounts on such bonds have been realized, should be made to pay the interest on said bonds.

If the Central railroad company have issued a reasonable amount of bonds for the purpose of investing the amounts realized thereon upon roads within the state of Georgia, then, upon the principle just enunciated, the roads within Georgia should be taxed to pay the interest upon said bonds. But if the Central railroad company have issued bonds and invested the amount realized thereon upon foreign investments, then these foreign interests should be made to pay the interest upon said bonds.

From the reports of the Central railroad company, we learn that that company have issued five millions of bonds, bearing seven (7) per cent interest. To trace the disposition of the amounts realized upon these bonds, it will be necessary to enter somewhat into the history of the Central railroad company.

The war left the roads of the Central railroad company, as it did those of nearly every other railroad in the south, in a most dilapidated condition; its tracks torn up, its bridges, depots, etc., destroyed or injured, and its property otherwise seriously damaged. In order to replace the road in good condition and to purchase necessary equipment, the said company issued, in 1865, one million of bonds. The country developed rapidly, and consolidation became the order of the day. Previous to 1872 the Central railroad company formed a lease contract with the South Western and the Macon and Western railroad companies, and the three companies became, thereby, virtually one company.

In 1872 the legislature of Georgia authorized this joint company to issue what are known as tri partite bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars, which were gradually negotiated until the whole amount was taken up. The first million of these bonds were negotiated for the purpose of taking up the one million of bonds upon which money had already been realized.

Unfortunately, the annual report of the president and directors, to the stockholders, do not give explicit information upon every transaction of the company. Very often amounts of stocks and bonds appear as assets in one report, and disappear in the next without any explanation, while they reappear, perhaps, in the next report in a modified form. Enough light is given however, to trace with sufficient clearness the most important enterprises into which the Central railroad company have embarked, as the following facts will demonstrate:

INVESTMENTS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

In 1872 the Central railroad company owned as assets the following stocks and bonds of other companies without the state of Georgia, and interests other than railroads:

OUTSIDE OF GEORGIA.

Stocks.—	Western of Alabama	$ 37,500
	Savannah and Memphis	33 300
	Mont. and West Point	12,660
	Mobile and Girard	3,500
	Balt. and Sav. Steamship	2,000
Bonds.—	Mont. and West Point	7,000
	Mobile and Girard	10,000
	Total	$105,960

WITHIN GEORGIA.

Stocks.—	South Western	$423,400
	Eatonton Branch	24,100
Bonds.—	Muscogee railroad	21,500
	Columbus City	8,000
	City of Macon	2,000
	Total	$179,000

In 1884, the Central Railroad Company owned as follows:

OUTSIDE OF GEORGIA.

Stocks.—	Ocean S. S. Co.	$1,995,000
	Western R. R. of Ala.	900,000
	Mont. and Eufaula	610,000
	Columbus & Western	300,000
	Eufaula & Clayton	100,000
	Mobile & Girard	4,711
	Port Royal & Augusta	500
Bonds.—	Port Royal & Augusta	900,000
	Columbus & Western	8,000
	Total	$4,818,211

WITHIN GEORGIA.

Stocks.—	So. Western R R	$ 10,500
	Sav. Grif. & N. Ala	6,011
	Upson County	1,497
	Atlanta & West Point	135,400
	Columbus & Rome	5,000
	Rome Railroad	8,000
Bonds.—	Sav. Grif. & N. Ala.	265,100
	Cert. of Ind. C. R. R.	168,600
	Cert. of Ind. At. & W. P.	167,800
	Macon Street R. R. Co.	2,666
	Mech. & Ag. Ass. of Ga	500
	Savannah Cotton Ex.	200
	Kimball House	1,500
	Total	$772,774

RECAPITULATION.

Total, 1872	$584,960
Total, 1884	$5,590,985
Excess 1884 over 1872	$5,006,025

This is as it appears from the statements of assets in the annual reports of the Central Railroad Company.

But from statements made by the presidents of this company in some of their annual reports, I am of the opinion that this does not represent all that has been invested in these respective interests. For instance, the above table shows that the Central Railroad company have in the Western railroad of Alabama, $900,000. Referring to this road Mr. Wadley, in his report in 1875, after informing his stockholders of the joint purchase of the Western railroad of Alabama, by the Central and Georgia railroad companies, for the sum of $3,286,257.02, says:

"This, divided equally between the two purchasing companies, gives to each $1,642,128 51. While the above is the sum paid, or to be paid, by the two companies, the bonded debt of the Western railroad company stands now at $2,553,000, on which interest has to be paid at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum. Therefore, if the road earns annually the sum of $204 240 net, it will not be a tax upon the companies owning it. On the other hand, should it fall short of this amount in its net earnings, the deficit must be provided by the purchasing companies."

Mr. Raoul, in his report in 1883 says:

"As stated in the last report of this company, steps were being taken to organize the purchasers of the Western Railroad of Alabama into a corporate company. This was consummated in March last and the company incorporated in accordance with the laws of Alabama, under the corporate name of the Western Railroad of Alabama." The capital stock has been fixed at $3,000,000, which, when interest and all other expenses are included no more than represents the cost of the property to the purchasers.'

Thus, from Mr. Raoul's statement above quoted, it would appear that his company, being half owner, has invested in the Western Railroad of Alabama $1,500,000, or $600,000, more than is represented in the table of assets above quoted. Other instances might be given.

In addition to this, it appears from the reports of this company that other investments have been cancelled by them as being worthless or greatly reduced in valuation.

It appears also from these reports that large amounts of bonds of the Southwestern railroad company, the Muscogee and the Mobile and Girard railroad companies, were paid by the Central railroad company.

But granting that the table of assets already given is correct, we have five millions of dollars invested in other interests. most of which are without the state, or one million of dollars more than the remaining four millions of bonds which were issued in 1872.

It also appears that dividends withheld from the stockholders were used for the purpose of aiding in the purchase of foreign investments, and in the payment of the debts of the Southwestern railroad company. Mr. Wadley, in his report for 1876, after referring to payment of certain indebtedness of the company by the issuance of tri-partite bonds, says:

"The indebtedness of the company beyond this, it is expected, will be paid from the earnings of the road."

Mr. Alexander, in his report for 1882, says:

"The earnings and investments accumulated by the company during these eight years, enabled the board in 1881 to refund the stockholders in part for their suspended dividends."

Mr. Raoul in his report for 1883, says:

"By reference to the statements above given, it will be seen that the money used for paying dividends upon your Georgia roads has been chiefly derived from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the foresight and sagacity of a former management, in part by the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property."

RENTALS.

The Central railroad company rents, or has leased, the following roads within the state of Georgia, at the prices indicated:

1—The Southwestern railroad, for the sum of about $350,000 per annum, which is 7 per cent. upon a capital stock of $5,000,000.

2—The Augusta and Savannah, at $73,000 per annum, or 7 per cent upon its capital stock.

3—The Milledgeville and Eatonton branch, at $14,000 per annum, which is 7 per cent upon its capital stock.

It matters not what may be the earnings of these respective roads, or of the entire system of the Central railroad company, these rentals must be paid before the stock-holders of the Central railroad company can receive one dollar in dividends. This is evinced by the fact that during the great financial depression from 1873 to '77, the stockholders of the Central railroad company paid the above rentals while they themselves were denied any dividends.

In addition to the rental paid the Southwestern railroad company as above indicated, the Central railroad company obligated itself to pay also the bonded indebtedness of that company, as will be seen from the following quotation from Mr. Wadley's report of 1872: "This company (the Central railroad company) has also paid matured bonds of the Southwestern railroad company (which by the terms of the lease of that road were to be paid by this company). This last amount it is proposed to refund by the sale of our joint bonds." The amount of bonds thus assumed to be paid amounted to about $471,500 between 1876 and 1882. As this indebtedness was liquidated by the sale of tri partite bonds, we observe that the stockholders of the Central railroad company are further taxed to pay the interest on money realized to pay the indebtness of another corporation.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The Central railroad company, in 1881, issued certificates of indebtedness to the extent of $4,600,000, bearing 6 per cent interest per annum, as follows:

To the stockholder of Central Railroad Company	$3,000,000
To the stockholders of Soutwestern Company	1,600,000
Total	$4,600,000

The interest upon which takes precedence of the payment of legitimate dividends to the stockholders of the Central railroad company.

The reasons given for the issuance of these certificates are set forth as follows: Mr. Wadley, in his annual report for 1881, says: "In view of the fact that dividends have been withheld from the stockholders and the money expended in constructing and improving the property of the company, the board of directors during the past year concluded that it would be but just to make a distribution of debentures, or certificates of indebtedness, among the stockholders, to compensate somewhat for the interest which they were fairly entitled to upon the original investment."

The reasons implied or expressed in the above quotation are:

1. That money invested in the stock of a railroad company is entitled to a fair interest whether earned or not. This is not a correct principle. It is true concerning the bonds of a company, but not concerning the stock of a company. A party who invests money in the stock of a railroad company must necessarily run the risk of receiving interest thereon as do parties who invest in other business enterprises. The directors of a company are neither legally nor morally bound to pay dividends which have not been fairly earned.

2. Because the Central railroad company withheld the dividends due the stockholders and invested the same in improving the property of the company. Neither is this a valid reason for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness. If the directors of a company earn dividends and invest them in other enterprises instead of paying them to the stockholders, the stockholders are repaid in the enhanced value of their property, and, consequently, in the enhanced value of their stock. This view is, I think, fully sustained by Mr. Wadley, who says in his report for 1873:

"From the foregoing statement of earnings and expenses, it will readily be seen that the declaration of a dividend is wholly inconsistent with a prudent management of your financial affairs. This the board regrets exceedingly, but it is beyond their power to change, and it is believed to be sound policy to place your financial condition beyond doubt rather than yield to the temptation of distributing money which has not been fairly earned."

Again, in his report for 1875, referring to the maturity of a large amount of bonds to be paid on account of the Southwestern, Muscogee, and Mobile and Girard railroad companies, which would have to be met by the Central railroad company, he says:

"If some of this large sum could be paid from the net earnings of the company, instead of paying a dividend, it would certainly enhance the intrinsic value of the stock, and in that way benefit the stockholders more than they would be by the declaration of a dividend, involving, as it would, the sale of bonds at a discount, and thereby increasing instead of diminishing the indebtedness of the company."

The issuance of certificates indebtedness not being considered just and necessary, they are, in my opinion, simply what is termed "watered stock," and of the most obnoxious character, from the fact that the interest on them takes precedence of the payment of legitimate dividends upon the original stock. The interest on them, therefore, is improperly computed as an item of "fixed charges." It is an item of net earnings, and should be so considered. The placing of it otherwise does not affect the correctness of this proposition.

The issuance of certificates of indebtedness is also an act of injustice to the stockholders who sold their stock at a depreciated value during the period that dividends were withheld. If they had had the guarantee that they would be reimbursed in the future by their issuance, they would not have parted with their stock at a sacrifice.

If the directors of a corporation are anxious that the stockholders should not lose anything from dividends withheld, the proper manner of reimbursement is through the payment of extra dividends when earned, not through the issuance of their notes, thereby further involving the company in indebtedness.

If it is legitimate to issue certificates of indebtedness once, it would be legitimate to issue them a second time, a third time and on indefinitely. Where then is the guarantee of protection to the stockholder?

Some states, realizing the importance of this matter, have very wisely passed laws forbidding their issuance. If it were not for the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Central railroad company, her stock would, in my opinion, command $130.00 per share today.

One reason given by the board of directors of the Central railroad company for the issuance of these certificates of indebtedness is, that dividends were withheld for a certain period. By reference to the former part of this division of my statement, you will note that not only were three million dollars of certificates issued to the stockholders of the Central railroad company, but that one million, six hundred thousand dollars of certificates were issued by the directors of the Central railroad company to the stockholders of the Southwestern railroad company, interest upon which, at six per cent per annum, amounts to $96,000.00. As dividends have never been withheld from this latter company, the same reason for their issuance to this company cannot be given as was presented in justification of their issuance to the stockholders of the railroad company proper.

Therefore, the directors of the Central railroad company have made a bonus to the stockholders of the Southwestern railroad company, not only of the annual interest upon $1,600,000 00, but have obligated themselves to pay the principal. This, they claim, is in accordance with the terms of their lease contract. We sincerely doubt the wisdom and propriety of such a contract.

RECAPITULATION.

I think I have established, from the foregoing, the following facts:

1. That the money realized upon at least four millions of the five millions of bonds which have been issued by the Central railroad company has been expended for property outside of the state of Georgia.

2. That the sum of $276,000, which is the annual interest paid upon the certificates of indebtedness by the stockholders of the Central railroad company is not an item of "fixed charges," but, in fact, belongs to net earnings and should be so computed.

3. That of this sum of $276,000, $96,000 of it is paid annually to the stockholders of the South Western railroad company, in addition to their handsome rental, by the stockholders of the Central railroad company.

4. That, granting that this sum of $276,000 is legitimately an item of fixed charges, it should be charged to the property outside of the state of Georgia, as the withheld dividends were expended upon these foreign investments.

5. While, in the estimates following, I shall not interfere with the item of "rentals," still, it is conclusively shown that the directors of the Central railroad company pay an exceedingly liberal rental for their leased lines in Georgia.

According to these facts, I shall now attempt to analyze the tables of "earnings and expenses" presented by Mr. Raoul.

As the annual report for 1884 is the most recent, and as Mr. Raoul has attempted to show therein that his company has earned only 1 18-100 per cent upon its capital stock, I shall take the table presented in that, and analyze it. The year 1884 is the most unfavorable which the Central railroad company has had under the operations of the commission.

The following is the table from Mr. Raoul's report for 1884:

	Savannah Division, Atlanta Division, and South Western Railroad, including Bank and Investments.	Columbus and Western Railway.	Montgomery and Eufaula Railway.	Eufaula and Clayton Railroad.	Ocean Steamship Company.	TOTAL.
Net income over operating expenses	$1,159,061 86	$ 62,076 84	$ 90 763 14	$ 8,736 45	$186,989 21	$1,807,627 50
Interest on bonds	350,000 00	63,820 00	90,000 00		59,220 00	563,040 00
Rentals	441,451 00					444,451 00
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	276,000 00					276,000 00
Sinking funds			15,000 00		100,000 00	115,000 00
Total fixed charges	$1,070,451 00	$ 63,820 00	$105,000 00		$159,220 00	$1,398,491 00
Net income over fixed charges, including sinking funds	88,010 86	*1,743 16	*14,236 86	8,736 46	327,769 21	409,136 50

From the above table it will be seen:

1. That the entire interest on the five million bonds is charged to the roads in Georgia.

2. That the rental of the roads are also so charged.

3. That the entire interest on the certificates of indebtedness is charged likewise to the roads in Georgia.

4. That all of the outside investments are thoroughly liberated from any taxation whatever, on account of these items of expenses. In other words, the whole burden of the outside investments are thrown upon the roads within the state of Georgia.

The following arrangement of the items of earnings and expenses, based upon the facts which I think I have proven to be correct, will throw another and the correct phase upon the whole matter:

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE ROADS WITHIN GEORGIA

Net earnings Savannah division, Atlanta division and Southwestern R. R., after deducting $381 965, amount expended for new rails, new engines, etc.		$1,007,472
Expenses.—Rental of Southwestern railroad	$357,451	
Rental of Augusta and Savannah railroad	73,000	
Rental of Eatonton Branch railroad	14,000	
Total rentals paid	$444,451	
Interest on one million bonds	70,000	514,451
Leaving balance net profit of over 6 per cent upon the capital stock		$493,021

Estimating the net earning from all sources, both within and without the state, and not including the amount expended in permanent improvements, the per centage of net earnings upon the capital stock of $7,500,000 would be more than ten and a half per cent.

This being the case, what object can the president of a railroad company have in stating that his company has earned only 1.18 per cent upon its capital stock? There can be but one object, in my opinion, and that is to prejudice, not the stockholders only, but you and the general public against the railroad commission law of Georgia. I ask your careful consideration of this important matter, to see if I am not correct.

Mr. Raoul very ingeniously says (annual report 1884, page 8.) when stating that his company had earned only 1 18 per cent, that it was "after paying rentals and other fixed charges."

He does not tell you that he first paid seven per cent on $5,000,000 to the Southwestern railroad company, seven per cent to the stockholders of the Augusta and Savannah railroad company, seven per cent to the stockholders of the Eatonton branch; he does not tell you that he has paid a dividend of over three and a half per cent on the capital stock of his company of $7,500,000, in the form of interest on certificates of indebtedness, a part of which goes as a bonus to the stockholders of the Southwestern railroad; he does not tell you that he has paid $280,000, equal to another dividend of over three and a half per cent upon the capital stock of $7,500,000, as interest upon four million dollars borrowed to buy a steamship line and to make other outside investments. Neither does he tell you that he has invested about $381,965 in new rails, new engines, etc., for the year 1884, equal to another dividend of over five per cent upon the capital stock, but merely says that "after paying rentals and other fixed charges," his company has been able to earn only 1.18 per cent upon its capital stock. What are we to think of such a statement? The fallacy is too palpable to any intelligent mind.

TRAIN MILEAGE STATEMENT.

Having considered that part of Mr. Raoul's statement which bears upon the question of net earnings over "operating expenses" and "fixed charges," I shall now refer to the train mileage statement of Mr. Raoul. The following is the table which he presents:

Train mileage in 1880	2,028,400 miles
Train mileage in 1881	2,417,700 miles
Train mileage in 1882	2 525,789 miles
Train mileage in 1883	2,780,018 miles
Train mileage in 1884	2,895,742 miles

Showing that the train mileage of 1884 exceeded that of 1880 by 867,342 miles, and that of 1883 by 115 724 miles.

Referring to this table, Mr. Raoul says;

(1.) "He (I) does not tell you that the train mileage of a road is a measurably correct indication of its volume of business."

Again Mr. Raoul says:

(2.) "The train mileage has steadily increased during all this time (from 1880 to 1884), indicating that the volume of business has increased or the character of the traffic has changed so as to involve a heavier expense in conducting it."

(3.) Again referring to the increase in train mileage, he says: "Indicating an increase of tonnage out of all proportion to the increase of revenue."

Again Mr. Raoul says:

(4.) "I do not claim that all this falling off in revenue, as compared with the previous year, is due to reduction in the commissioners' rates of this year over the commissioners' rates of last year. Very much of it is; yet some is due to a lessening in the volume of business passing over the road."

Again Mr. Raoul says:

(5.) "The small earnings of 1884 were due in part to small crops."

Again Mr. Raoul says in his report of 1884:

(6.) "The chief cause of this (falling off in revenue) is the short yield of cotton in the section tributary to your roads, and to some extent to increased competition."

By reference to the above quotations it will be noted that Mr. Raoul, in the second and third extracts, asserts that the "volume of business" has increased, as shown by the train mileage, while he admits in the fourth extract that the "volume of business" passing over the road has "lessened" or decreased, and attempts to show in the remaining extracts the causes for this decrease, which he attributes mostly to short crops and "increased competition."

There is evidently an unintentional incongruity in the statements made by Mr. Raoul.

If, therefore, the train mileage, which Mr. Raoul says is a "measurably correct indication of the volume of business" passing over a road, has gotten him into "some confusion," it will not be thought strange, that I have not told you that the "train mileage" of a road is the basis upon which to ascertain the volume of business passing over it.

The tonnage of a road is, I dare say, conceded by all railroad experts to be the "measurably correct," in fact, the absolutely correct indication of the volume of business passing over a road.

Measured from this standpoint, and judging from such data as I have, the tonnage of the Central Railroad and Banking company, decreased in 1884 from that of 1883 between fifty and sixty millions of pounds. Yet the train mileage of 1884 exceeded that of 1883 by 115,724 miles. The actual tonnage, therefore, does not bear out the assertion made by Mr. Raoul that the train mileage is a "measurably correct indication of the volume of business passing over a road."

It will be also noted that the gross revenue has decreased in about the same proportion as the tonnage has decreased.

Another notable feature connected with the train mileage table presented by Mr. Raoul is, that in 1881 when the tonnage of the Central railroad company was greater than that of 1884 by about eighteen millions of pounds, and while the carrying capacity of cars has almost doubled within the last few years, (the capacity now being from thirty to forty thousand pounds per car against twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds formerly,) the train mileage of 1881 was 448,042 miles less than that of 1884. There may be just cause for this extraordinary increase in train mileage while the tonnage has decreased and capacity of cars increased, but the fact only shows that the "train mileage" is not a "measurably correct indication of the volume of business passing over a road."

GROSS REVENUE.

In my former communication to your honorable committee, I stated that the gross revenue from the through business of the Central railroad company had decreased in 1884 from that of 1883 by about $400,000, while the gross revenue from local business had increased about $30,000 in 1884 over that of 1883.

Mr Raoul, in taking issue with me upon this point, says: "I do not know from what reports Major Wallace has drawn these conclusions, or how he has analyzed them, but it is evident that what he terms "through freight" is that business which comes from or goes beyond the state line, and over which the commissioners have no control; and that he terms "local," that business within the state and over which the commissioners' rates do control, and that he has fallen into some confusion in separating these distinctive classes of traffic." Mr Raoul then quotes from figures in his last annual report to show that the decrease has been from local business and not from through business.

Each railroad company doing business within the state of Georgia is furnished with a blank form, made in accordance with section 5 of the law defining local and through freights, of which the following is a copy, which they are required to forward to the office of the commission monthly, filled up in proper order:

FORM 22

Report of the earnings and expenses of the.... railroad, for the month of......... 188... and 188—

EARNINGS

	Up 1881	Down-188	Total-188	Up-188	Down-188	Total-188
*Through Freight. Local Freight. *Coming from or going beyond Ga.						
Total						
Through passenger.						
Local passenger.						
Total						
Express						
Mail						
Miscellaneous						
Total earnings						
Increase						
Decrease						

EXPENSES.

	188.	188.
*Total current expenses		
†Total extraordinary expenses		
Total of all expenses		
Net earnings over current expenses		
Net earnings over all expenses		

*CURRENT EXPENSES—ITEMIZED.

Salaries of general officers		
Salaries of division superintendents, civil engineers, road master and master mechanics		
Salaries of salaried attorneys		
Legal expenses		
Taxes		
Loss and damage to persons		
Loss and damage to stock		
Loss and damage to freight		
Ordinary repairs—roadway and bridges		
Ordinary repairs—equipment		
Other actual operating expenses and repairs		

†EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES—ITEMIZED

New rail and fastenings (character)		
New bridges (character)		
New superstructure (character)		
New buildings (character)		
New equipment (character)		
Rebuilding equipment		
New track—No miles and feet		
All other extraordinary expenses		

A. C. Briscoe—Secretary Railroad Commission, Atlanta, Georgia:

Above please find correct statement from books of............ Railroad, of earnings and expenses for month of.................188

Respectfully ....

To be forwarded to Atlanta by the 20th of each month.

It was from these reports, signed by the general superintendent of the Central Railroad and Banking company, that I derived the data upon which I made the assertion concerning the gross revenue of the Central railroad company. From them we can ascertain how much revenue is from "through" business, (that is business coming from or going beyond the limits of the state) and how much is from "local" business.

Without these monthly reports the commission would not know the exact condition of the various railroads of the state, and with them they can always keep themselves informed as to the earnings and expenses of each railroad company, doing business within the state of Georgia. They have always been presumed to be correct. Either they are correct or the figures presented in the annual report from which Mr. Raoul quotes, are correct. If the latter be true, then incorrect reports have been furnished the commission since its establishment. In either event, if there has been "some confusion," it is not attributable to myself, but due to the various reports furnished by the Central railroad company. Of course, I do not intimate that there has been any error in these reports, or if so, that the error has been intentional. But in the absence of any official correction, the certified reports furnished the commission in these monthly forms, must stand as true, and I have, therefore, only to reiterate what I said in my former communication with regard to the gross receipts from "through" and "local" business.

I did not at that time take the liberty to allude to the causes which, in my opinion, led to this reduction in the gross revenue from through business, but I now deem it proper that I should give my views upon the subject. The causes are:

1. Shortness of Crops.—If the freights are not produced and offered for shipment they cannot be transported.

2. Depression in Trade.—This always follows short yield of crops. The boom to which Mr. Raoul alludes as having had its climax in 1880, subsided in 1882, and the last few years have been trying ones in business and manufacturing enterprises, as well as in railroading.

3. Competition.—The establishment of competing lines has had more, perhaps, to do with the loss of both the business and revenue of the Central railroad company than anything else. Since 1880 there have been, I may say, three strong competitive lines established, which have shared the business of which the Central railroad company had previously almost absolute control.

The first of these is a line toward New Orleans which has taken a good deal of business to that point from southwest Georgia.

The second is the completion of a line from Montgomery to Florida by way of Pensacola, over which a great deal of business now goes which formerly went over the Central railroad lines either via Montgomery or Atlanta, from the west and northwest.

The third and most important is the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia line.

With what dread Mr. Wadley, that wise, honest and far seeing man, looked upon these proposed lines of competition is seen from the following quotation from the annual report of 1881: "To what extent this (the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia) will damage your property, it is now difficult to determine, but it is evident that the earnings on that part of our road (the Atlanta division) will suffer some reduction, as we are now abundantly able to do all the business that offers, which must then be partly divided between the two lines. It is difficult to understand either the motive that prompted the action of the legislature or those who have undertaken to build the road. Looking at the matter from a business standpoint, it can hardly be expected that they will, for many years to come, receive a fair return for their investment, especially upon stock and indebtedness amounting to over $70,000 a mile. If a return is expected upon such an investment, the patrons of the road must be heavily taxed, and in that case we shall not be seriously affected. The only other motive is supposed to be speculation, and if that succeeds it can only be a consequence of the great credulity of capitalists unacquainted with the necessity for the road that is to be built."

Under all the circumstances, I think that the Central railroad company has made a remarkably fine showing. And, as the country develops, by judicious and wise management, there is no reason why the Central railroad and her great competitor, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, may not both do a still more handsome business, and pay still larger dividends on their intrinsic value.

THE MAKING OF "JUST AND REASONABLE" RATES

Mr. Raoul, in alluding to this question, says:

"I assume that the intention of the law was to permit them (the railroads) to make fair interest upon the capital expended upon them without considering the amount of property the company owned outside of the state. It is not a question of the wealth of the corporation or of the outside resources of the stockholders, but the question is, what is a just and reasonable rate for the users of railroads to pay, and what is a reasonable return upon capital invested in a specific property, and how to adjust and harmonize these two necessarily conflicting interests, and to do justice to both?"

Again, Mr. Raoul says: "His (my) figures and arguments, however, go to demonstrate that he (I) as a commissioner to execute the law of the state, which command just and reasonable rates to be made, is taking into consideration as an element in fixing these just and reasonable rates, the property owned and operated by the company outside the state of Georgia, and that he feels justified in depressing rates on a railroad in Georgia to a point that makes it impossible for it to earn anything for its stockholders because that company owns property outside of the state, the profits upon which will enable it to assure its solvency. One of these properties, the Ocean Steamship company, has proved to be of incalculable service in advancing the commercial interests of the state. Should not the energy, the enterprise and contributions of its projectors also reap some of its benefits?"

Before further considering the question of what are just and reasonable rates, I desire to state that Mr. Raoul's assertion that I, as a commissioner, have taken into consideration, as an element in the making of just and reasonable rates, properties owned by the Central railroad company, outside of the state of Georgia, is entirely erroneous, and cannot be substantiated. What I did state and what I now reaffirm is, that Mr. Raoul, in his reports and his letter to your honorable committee, has charged to the roads in Georgia, as an item of expense, interest upon a large amount of money which was borrowed to pay for investments without the state of Georgia. In other words, the roads within Georgia have been taxed to pay for all of the expenses connected with these outside investments. I have already shown you the fallacy of this position, and would ask your careful consideration of this matter.

Mr. Raoul's charge that I, as a commissioner, am depressing rates upon roads in Georgia to a point where they are not remunerative, cannot be established. The question naturally arises, what is the net income of a road?

The supreme court of the United States has unanimously decided this question in the case of the Union Pacific railroad company vs. United States (99 U. S. Rep.; Otto V. 9 402.) That court has declared that "as a general proposition, net earnings are the excess of the gross earnings over the expenditures defrayed in producing them, aside from and exclusive of the expenditure of capital laid out in constructing and equipping the works themselves." "All payments of interest on the bonded indebtedness of the company should be charged to capital interest account and not to current expenditures. Though payable out of earnings before any dividends can be made to stockholders, they cannot be deducted for the purpose of ascertaining the net earnings of the road." "The bonded indebtedness incurred for the purposes of construction and equipment, is but another form of capital and analogous to preferred stock, and the interest accruing thereon is in the nature of a dividend on such capital. It has nothing to do with and cannot affect the amount of the net earnings of the road."

According to this very decisive and clear construction of the matter by the highest tribunal in the land, the following table will give the true "net earnings" of the Central Railroad and Banking company of its roads within the state of Georgia, and exclusive of all outside investments:

Gross earnings, 1880	$3,144,103
Operating expenses	1,635,450
Net earnings	$1,508,653
Gross earnings, 1881	$3,651,888
Operating expenses	1,732,776
"Net earnings"	$1,919,112
Gross earnings, 1882	$3,412,642
Operating expenses	1,873 289
"Net earnings"	$1,539,353
Gross earnings, 1883	$3,589,639
Operating expenses	1,855,756
"Net earnings"	$1,733,883
Gross earnings, 1884	$3,213,775
Operating expenses	1,824,338
"Net earnings"	$1,389,437

This surely does not look as if I, as a commissioner, were oppressing the Central Railroad and Banking company very greatly. I have already shown how these "net earnings" are distributed with the exception of the amount invested in permanent improvements. This the following table will indicate:

Excess of earnings over operating expenses, 1880	$1,508,653
Excess of earnings over all expenses, 1880	1,007,472
Amount expended in permanent improvements, equipments, etc	501,181
Excess of earnings over operating expenses, 1881	$1,919 112
Excess of earnings over all expenses	1,367,029
Amount expended in permanent improvements, equipments, etc, 1881	552,083
Excess of earnings over operating expenses, 1882	$1,539,353
Excess of earnings over all expenses	1,021,239
Amount expended in permanent improvements, equipments, etc, 1882	518,114
Excess of earnings over operating expenses, 1883	$1,733,884
Excess of earnings over all expenses	1,268,126
Amount expended in permanent improvements, equipments, etc, 1883	465,757
Excess of earnings over operating expenses, 1884	$1,389,437
Excess of earnings over all expenses	1,007,472
Amount expended in permanent improvements, equipments, etc, 1884	381,965
Aggregating in the five years to	$2,419,100

In other words, the Central Railroad and Banking company have, in the five years mentioned, in addition to paying dividends, interest on bonds and interest on certificates of indebtedness, as already indicated, invested nearly two and one half millions of dollars in new steel rails, new depots, new cars, new engines, etc.

I would not have you understand that, because

Continued on Sixth Page.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, JULY 16, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 1 a. m.: Generally fair weather except in extreme southern portion; occasional local rains and variable winds; nearly stationary temperature except warmer in the interior.

THE appointment of Mr. George W. Martin to be postmaster of Chattanooga is entirely in the line of civil service reform. He was promoted from the letter room to the postmaster's desk.

THERE is a little indication of a renewal of trouble between England and Russia over the Afghan question. The latest rumor is that the Russian troops are getting within the vicinity of Herat.

THE republicans of Virginia met in state convention in Richmond yesterday. General Mahone made his appearance as the hero of the occasion, and made a speech to the motley elements before him.

THE people of Columbus yesterday continued adding to the subscriptions to the Georgia Midland railway. A noticeable feature is the number of colored men who are putting down their names. It is proposed to run the list up to $100,000

THE arrest of a young man yesterday, charged with counterfeiting railroad tickets, brought out a pathetic feature. The young man declared that he was engaged to be married, and begged for liberty that he might fly to his love. The request had to be refused under the circumstances.

Is the increase of Bright's disease in a large measure due to our consumption of canned goods? It may be so. It is said that chloride of zinc, a deadly poison, is now used instead of rosin in soldering the cans. This poison gets into the contents of the cans and produces in those who eat it what is known as Bright's disease. An investigation is in order.

THIRTY-ONE southern cotton mills have united in calling a convention at Augusta on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of this month, to consider the "cut-throat business" which has been going on for two years, and which threatens to wreck the cotton manufacturing industry. The list of signers includes the Atlanta cotton mills, but does not include the other two Atlanta mills, nor the Eagle and Phenix company of Columbus. It is proposed to ascertain the annual consumption of southern-made goods, and then to cut the production to one-half the consumption throughout one entire year. The cut, when ascertained, is to be apportioned according to the number of spindles and looms.

THE national cotton planters' association offers $200,000 in premiums to be paid in 1886 and 1887. The great object of the premiums is to encourage better methods in agriculture, but they will not be wholly given for the best results in crops now known to be suitable to the south. Some will be given for improvements in fencing, gates, houses for stock, barns for grain, gins, improved machinery for handling cotton and other crops, better appliances for manufacturing products from these crops, and finally for new and improved grades of domestic and farm animals and stock. The offering of such premiums and the general interest taken in them shows which way the south is drifting. As a section we are moving away from politics towards better farming and business enterprise.

THE recent great tornadoes in Minnesota and Wisconsin came from the southwest, thus observing the general course of tornadoes in this country. There is only one month free of them, January, but October and November are very nearly free of them. The storm of February 19, of last year, was one of the most destructive that ever visited the country. It killed 800 people, wounded 2,500 more, left 10,000 to 15,000 homeless and caused a money loss of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. It was worse than an important battle. The width of the tornado path last year varied from 75 to 5,280 feet, the average being 1,037 feet, and the average length 36 miles, although many are only two miles long. Cyclones are particular about the hour of their visits, never coming before 3 o'clock in the afternoon and rarely later than 7 o'clock.

THE REBILLING PRIVILEGE AGAIN.

Referring in no friendly spirit to the rebilling privilege that Atlanta enjoyed a few days, the Birmingham Age asks, "Has that point been reached in the history of this Georgia town when she can longer flourish without the aid of railroads discriminating in her favor?" In answer to this the Age is respectfully and confidentially informed that Atlanta has never asked and, of course, never enjoyed privileges that were not granted to neighboring trade centers. When the right to rebill without payment of local rates was granted to Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Selma and other centers of trade were accorded a similar privilege. Our Birmingham contemporary seeks to convey the impression that Atlanta wants advantages that are denied to other towns. The very reverse is the case. We want, and we demand in all equity, concessions that have long been enjoyed and are still enjoyed by Nashville, a rival jobbing point. We cannot see why the railroad companies permit the Louisville and Nashville line to attract trade over their road that they could not get if other towns in the south were put on a similar footing. Nashville is the petted and favored town of the railroad corporations which the Age should attack as one seeking unjust and unreasonable discriminations. All we ask is an equal chance with Nashville to sell corn, flour, bacon and other heavy articles to the people of the southeast. The territory is common, and the railroad advantages should also be; and we cannot understand why the Queen and Crescent and the East Tennessee lines permit a rival road to draw business through a concession that should be granted to other towns if granted at all. Birmingham is as much interested in seeking a remedy against this unjust discrimination as Atlanta is, and our valued contemporary should join hands with us in demanding equal rights and fair play for all.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

The wheat crop, it is now known, will not exceed 360,000,000 bushels, and may fall as low as 330,000,000 bushels. It is the smallest crop since 1876, when our population was 45,500,000 instead of 60,000,000. It may be safely stated that the crop of this year will be just about sufficient to supply the demands for food and seed up to another harvest. There will then remain for export the surplus of last year's crop; and this is variously estimated at from 60,000,000 bushels to something over 100,000,000 bushels. In either case the probable exports will be larger than seemed possible a month ago.

The area of corn is now estimated by the national department of agriculture at 74,000,000 acres. If this be a true estimate a crop, in such a season as this has so far been and may continue to be, of 2,100,000,000 bushels is not improbable. Last year's crop was 1,795,000,000 bushels, which beat the record by 41,000,000 bushels. A crop exceeding two thousand million bushels would swell our exports of breadstuffs very handsomely, and perhaps overcome the shortage of wheat in the aggregate figures.

Another dependence in retaining a favorable balance in our foreign trade is found in the growing cotton crop. There are 18,000,000 acres in cotton, and a bale to three acres would give us 6,000,000 bales. A full yield might swell the product to 7,000,000 or even 7,500,000 bales. The supply of cotton is very small on account of two short crops, and the world can take even a crop of the highest figures we have given.

Altogether the outlook is brighter. A great corn and a great cotton crop will give us plenty of exports, and plenty to meet consumption at home with. We repeat it, the south may surely expect, if the weather holds good, a fine fall business, no matter what befalls other countries or other sections of this country.

Making a New Lot of Sins.

We noted in yesterday's paper that the Augusta district conference has denounced baseball playing as a public vice and visits it with the condemnation of the conference.

It seems to us that there are enough sins set forth in the Bible, without every district organization in the country going about to establish new ones. If the work of stamping "sin" on public sports and diversions goes on with such merciless and inexorable activity, there will soon be little left for Christians to do but to set apart from the world, in sack cloth and ashes.

We do not make this protest in the interest of baseball. That is able to take care of itself. The Southern league has planted itself in opposition to Sunday games, and four of its cities in which Sunday games were formerly played, have now finally and formally abolished them. It has abolished the selling of liquor on its grounds. It has abolished betting and pool selling on its grounds. It guarantees and furnishes reputable sport that is daily witnessed by hundreds and hundreds of ladies, who are as good Christians as the preachers that condemn it. Indeed, we do not think the Atlantas have ever played a game that was not witnessed by one or more preachers. On one day there were nine preachers present, representing every denomination, and there is an average of perhaps four or five preachers to each game. They go to see ball playing for the diversion and rest and recreation there is in watching a clear, skillful and innocent exhibition, and they enjoy it heartily and wholesomely, and go home feeling better for it.

But, as we said before, it is not to defend baseball that this is written. It draws its crowds, furnishes healthful sport and will continue to do so. Our purpose is to protest against the tendency of certain religious authorities, more or less limited, to stamp as sinful everything that does not conform to the personal views of those who issue the dictum, and to narrow the already narrow circle of diversions and sports that church members can feel at liberty to engage in reasonably, without drawing down on their heads the anathemas of the pulpit.

LAST Tuesday the French residents of New Orleans, assisted by their American fellow citizens, celebrated with great eclat the ninety-sixth anniversary of the fall of the bastile. It is a fact not generally known that Santerre, the burly and bloody agitator of the Faubourg St. Antoine, who led the Parisians in their furious charge on the bastile, died years ago, a venerable and peaceful citizen, in Texas. The key of the grim old prison now hangs in a glass case in George Washington's old mansion, at Mount Vernon.

ACCORDING to a recent writer Lord Napier calculated that in India the tigers devour an average of 10,000 farm laborers in a year. One tigress drove away the inhabitants of thirteen villages, who left uncultivated a space of 250 square miles. In lower Bengal, according to Captain Rogers, 13,400 persons were killed by tigers in six years. In 1869 a single tigress destroyed 127 victims and stopped the travel along that route; another tiger in three years killed 108 persons. The mischief done by serpents in many hot countries may be compared to that attributed to tigers; serpents in India killed 14,250 persons in 1865, and Dr. Fayrer maintains that if the statistics were well kept they would show a yearly average of 20,000 victims.

AT a time when the highest circles of British society are passing under the world's indignant scrutiny it is of interest to quote the opinion of Charles Sumner. That distinguished American admired the English people, but he said that what struck him in England was the large class of gentlemen outside of the nobility, and the prevalence among them of serious knowledge, high accomplishments and refined taste. In the rank below the highest the members had the advantage. They were better educated, better bred, more careful in their social life and more refined. The law of primogeniture and entail is responsible for much of the idleness and worthlessness of the highest English class. Men cursed with money and estates which they did not earn naturally degenerate into pampered fops, jockeys and roues. An idle man is half way to the devil, and, with wealth at his command he will, nine times out of ten, rush into his arms.

MR. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, of Charleston, S. C., has laid the young men of the south under obligations to him by publishing, for gratuitous distribution, a little pamphlet entitled, "Letters to Young Men. Success and Failure. Making and Saving." The letters are written in an earnest, straightforward style, and contain much good advice and many valuable business hints.

PROFESSOR WALTER H. SMITH, of Montreal, a weather prophet of some renown, predicts that about August 6th, when Saturn and Mars are in conjunction, serious weather disturbances may be expected. In the southwestern and western states he looks for great storms with destructive electrical activity, heavy rains, cloudbursts and washouts. Local storms will occur at other places over the continent.

THE dog catchers all trace their lineage back to Cæsar.

IN Pennsylvania hereafter school teachers will have to give up the use of tobacco. If they stick to the weed they cannot teach.

THE man who sent a keg of fine liquor to President Cleveland found it sent back in such a hurry that he hardly missed it.

IT is always interesting to get at the habits of a well authenticated centenarian. The trouble with many of our old people is that they are negroes and their real age is frequently involved in doubt. Christopher Mann, who died at Independence, Mo., the other day, was a white man and a respectable citizen. At the time of his death he was in his 111th year, and his age is conclusively established by old family records. He was born in Virginia, Sept. 15, 1774. By his first marriage he had seventeen children, and nine by his second. His oldest child, a son aged eighty-three, lives in Oregon. His youngest is a daughter of seventeen. His descendants include fifteen living children, forty-two grand-children, eleven great-grand-children, six great great grand children, and one great-great-great-grand child. Mann retained a wonderful memory to the last and never wore glasses. Until within a few years ago he walked four or five miles a day. He was a constant user of tobacco, and had been a habitual user of liquor since his boyhood, but claimed that he had never been under its influence. He was over six feet high, of a powerful frame, and in his many fights always came out victor. In early life he spent much of his time with Daniel Boone and other noted pioneers.

A BARN recently destroyed by fire at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, cost $100,000. It was the biggest and best equipped barn in the state.

IT is natural that Queen Victoria should hesitate about indorsing the Pall Mall Gazette. Such an indorsement would be equivalent to an indictment against the prince of Wales.

IF Queen Victoria lives, next year will be the fiftieth of her reign.

WHEN the Mexican journalists were the guests of the New York press club, the other night, everything passed off pleasantly, until Mr. W. A. Croffutt, of the World, suddenly took a notion to exhibit himself as the champion donkey of America. Mr. Croffutt, who writes strong horse sense and talks insane balderdash, attempted to make a speech. He spoke of the growing civilization of Mexico, and instanced its progress by commenting on the fact that priests were not allowed to walk in the streets attired in the garb of their respective orders, and that nuns were banished from the republic. When the Mexicans heard this they looked a little dazed, but with true Castilian courtesy remained silent. They found a spokesman, however, in Mr. Amos Cummings, the president of the club. Mr. Cummings rose with a flushed face and denounced Mr. Croffutt, saying that the latter had no right to drag religion into a friendly reception of journalists. He characterized his remarks as out of place, unjust, incorrect and uncalled for. In America Catholics had the same freedom as Protestants. Priests were allowed all constitutional rights, and our people of all creeds were proud of the Catholic Sisters of Mercy and Charity. Mr. Cummings repudiated the remarks of Mr. Croffutt as being in any sense an expression of the press club or of the American people.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

EXCENTRICITY in a rich man is lunacy in a poor one.

IT is now rumored that "Madame Jeffries" will lecture.

IF 32,000,000 women should clasp hands, he could reach around the globe.

SEVENTY-FIVE per cent of the operatives in New England cotton mills are foreign born, it is stated.

THE best dressed lady at Long Branch this year is said to be Mrs. Layton, of New York, who has 100 complete costumes.

JOHN C. FREMONT says he has camped where Chicago, Minneapolis and Salt Lake City now are, before the first inhabitant put up his cabin.

THE London papers continue to rank Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, as the most eloquent preacher that has been heard in London in half a century.

OF the members of the forty eighth congress 187 were re-elected to the forty-ninth congress. Seventy-nine of these are republicans and 108 democrats.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW wears a white hat, half covered with crape, usually on the back of his head. He is round shouldered and nearly bald and thinks Mr. Blaine has had his day.

THE five congressional candidates in the third Arkansas district improved the fourth of July by holding a joint meeting at Murfreesboro and presenting their claims in half-hour speeches

JOSEPH TULVER, chief clerk in the New York custom house, although a democrat, has held his office continuously for thirty-two years and has survived twelve changes of collectors. His salary is $5,000 a year.

JUDGE LAMBERT TREE, the new American minister to Belgium, is worth a round $5,000,000. It is estimated that if he likes the country he will try to buy it with a view to moving it over on the lake front at Chicago and converting it into a beer garden.

Two locomotives built in this country were recently put in competition on the Buenos Ayres and Pacific railway, in the Argentine Republic, with two made in New Castle, England, and the victory, it is announced, went very decidedly to the American engines, both as to speed and hauling power.

Her Grammar.

From the Youth's Companion.

It is a pathetic sight to watch the meanderings of the childish mind through the intricacies of English grammar. Little Jane had repeatedly been reproved for doing violence to the moods and tenses of the verb "to be." She would say "I be," instead of "I am," and for a time it seemed as if no one could prevent it. Finally Aunt Kate made a rule not to answer an incorrect question, but to wait until it was corrected.

One day the two sat together, Aunt Kate busy with embroidery, and little Jane over her dolls. Presently doll society became tedious, and the child's attention was attracted to the embroidery frame.

"Aunt Kate," said she, "please tell me what that is going to be?"

But Aunt Kate was counting and did not answer. Fatal word, be! It was her old enemy, and to it alone could the child ascribe the silence that followed.

"Aunt Kate," she persisted, with an honest attempt to correct her mistake, "please tell me what that is going to am?"

Still auntie sat silently counting, though her lip curled with amusement.

Jane sighed, but made another patient effort.

"Will you please tell me what that is going to are?"

Aunt Kate counted on, perhaps by this time actuated by a wicked desire to know what would come next. The little girl gathered her energies for one last and great effort.

"Aunt Kate, what am that going to are?"

Singing and Sealing.

From Harper's Bazar.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, the present lady of the white house at Washington, seals her notes with wax on which is only the letter C in a plain text. The seal is quite a small one, only about the size of a silver ten-cent piece. She uses plain colored wax, but not red. She writes a very pretty and easily expressed note, brief and to the point, yet courteous, and signs it "Elizabeth Cleveland." She is very business like in her methods, and large as her correspondence, always replies promptly to any letter requiring an immediate answer, writing personally, not making use of one of the president's clerks or secretaries to answer her letters, as has been the case with some other ladies in the same position she now holds.

The eldest daughter of the secretary of state, Miss Bayard, uses the coat of arms of her family on the wax with which she seals notes.

Urging the Boys On

From the Fort Worth Gazette.

Those democrats in Texas who oppose Mr. Cleveland's policy ought to form a party and try it on in this state once.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

When the plantation legends, as told by Uncle Remus, were begun, the person who figured in the mind of the writer thereof as the little boy was the Rev. M. D. Turner, whose tragic taking-off has just been chronicled in these columns. As the series grew, Mike's place as the little boy would sometimes be taken by his more frolicsome and humorous brother, Joe Syd, who is now judge of the county court of Putnam. It is a pity that this young man, whose life gave such promise of future usefulness, did not inherit some of his father's abundant humor, for he would then have been to bring his own experience into the proper relation with the experience of those who sweat and groan under their burdens of over-righteousness. The trouble with young Turner was that he took things too seriously. He could separate his own emotion from the realities, but he gave too deep a significance to the emotional utterances of those who profess to know more about the Almighty than Moses did, though he saw him face to face. The mind of this young man was logical enough, but his sensibility was delicately adjusted and refined to a degree. There is always war between logic and sensibility, and, in this case, the war led to despair. It led to despair but it was despair that had no sort of reason for existing, for in purity of life and of purpose, thought and of action, there is not one among those who preach sanctification but might have regarded Mike Turner as an exemplar.

Editor William Moore, of Augusta, still comes to Atlanta, notwithstanding that the watermelon season is about at its height in the neighborhood of the Sand Hills. An Augusta man has invented a brand new remedy for dyspepsia, and Editor Moore comes to Atlanta to take it.

Editor Beale H. Richardson, of the Savannah Times, was in the city yesterday, and has been seen even as far out as West End, searching for a bouquet of phlox and verbens. He has made a great success of the Times, and for that reason, it is to be hoped that he will devote a column to considering the new cow law of West End.

This new cow law is a very funny affair. It provides that no citizen of West End shall graze his stock on his own land if the land be unfenced, nor on any vacant unfenced land. As might be supposed, there has been considerable controversy among the citizens of West End in regard to this ordinance. The question is, not whether the law is a proper one, but whether the West End council has power to pass such a law. The question, however, is already settled, and even the good-humored controversy is at an end. The law is regarded as a dead letter.

The Providence Journal, which is quite an authority on New England matters, alluding to the new magazine shortly to be issued here, intimates that the name, "Dixie," is an evidence of provinciality, or prejudice, or something of that kind. The Journal ought to be very glad that "Dixie" is not called the "Sunny Southron." But has there been no such thing in literature as "The New Englander," "New England," "Brother Jonathan" or "The Yankee?" If these publications were (or are) myths, then we shall hope to prevail on the projector of "Dixie" to change the name of his magazine to "The Great North American Doodle Dandy."

"Free Joe," a somewhat notorious negro about Eatonton and in Putnam county, is dead. He died with his hand on a jug of liquor and his mind fixed on carnal things. He was murdered by a negro rival. A better humored negro than "Free Joe" never passed away. He was free before the war, and has afforded amusement to two or three generations of boys. He had many warm friends among the whites, and no enemy but himself. He had cultivated the art of guzzling until he had it to perfection. "I'm in favor of tempunce fer wimmin an' chil-dun," he used to say; "but me an' Mars Brooks, we er bleedz to have our dram." Poor Joe has taken his last dram.

Ike Nicholson was the name of another negro that used to flourish about Eatonton—a famous cook and man of all work. There was not a day that Ike was not made the victim of the pranks of the town boys. He once fought a duel with a young man named George Griffin—a sham duel so far as Griffin was concerned. Griffin feigned death, and Ike took to the woods. Perhaps Sheriff L. P. Thomas could give the details of this duel. Ike had a great faculty of rhyming and it was his habit to compose satirical verses describing the adventures of the young men. Some of these verses were both salty and witty. After the war Ike changed his name to Isaac Varner, and became an exhorter.

Politics in Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—The air is full of politics this week. Hon. William H. Mattox, of Elbert, is on a still hunt for Seab Reese's shoes, and his chances are said to be bright indeed. He is confident of carrying Elbert, Hart, Franklin, Madison, Oglethorpe, Clark, Green and Wilkes, with a fair chance to capture Oconee and Putnam. The latter county says she will back Athens in any candidate she puts forward.

Good Farming in Oglethorpe.

LEXINGTON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Mr. Ed Arnold, one of the most prosperous farmers of this section, and his father, have 156 acres in cotton, and he expects to make on that over 100 bales of cotton. The same land in 1882 yielded eighty bales off of 100 acres. We have a large number of these successful farmers, and this seems a good year for both large and small.

Illustrating His Subject.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Atlanta's famous pulpit orator, will at the opera house in Cartersville on next Monday evening, July 20th, deliver a lecture on "Great Orators, Ancient and Modern." The proceeds are to go to the new Baptist church being built in Adairsville.

Marshal Kellogg's First Work.

CANTON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—United States Deputy Marshal T. W. Kellogg, of this place, assisted by United States Deputy Marshal Ira Campbell, went out into Mullins district of this county and executed the first warrants placed in his hands by arresting Dick Stancil and Anderson Brown for illicit distilling.

Symposium of the Georgia Press.

From the Clarkesville, Ga., Advertiser.

When the brethren in black have all been educated to the highest point they can reach, the smartest of them will go to the penitentiary for forgery, and the rest will be so pompous and lazy and insolent, their chunks will have to be knocked out of them to keep them in their places.

From the Gainesville, Ga., Southron.

General Longstreet, in his declining years, deserves the greatest consideration as a soldier and a gentleman from his people, and every honest man in Georgia, of sufficient age, knows it.

From the Americus, Ga., Recorder.

It looks to a man up a tree as if the civil service commission was itself the rottenest political institution with which a democratic administration has to contend. The commissioners ought to be removed on the charge of "offensive partisanship."

From the Gainesville, Ga., Southron.

It is a notorious fact that those who love the most to read the exposure of others' vices howl the loudest when their own are exposed. How would those people in Americus who want to secure copies of the Pall Mall Gazette like to have their own shortcomings published?

From the Gainesville, Ga., Southron.

There is no better timber than Ferdinand Phinizy for governor of Georgia, if Governor McDaniel declines to run again. Absolute fitness is the only thing that can be urged against him.

From the Rome, Ga., Courier.

The investigation into the complaint made against James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe county, on account of the treatment of state convicts leased by him, was dismissed by Governor McDaniel on Saturday. It appears to us that Mr. Smith was let off very leniently. The lessees pay very little for the hire of the convicts, and the state ought to insist on all its stipulations as to their treatment

UNITED AGAIN.

A RUNAWAY WIFE FOLLOWED BY HER HUSBAND.

An Affecting Scene in Macon—Terrible Experience With a Negro Burglar—Death of Mrs. Jennie Lands—The Condition and Outlook of the Public Schools—Personal.

MACON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—A young man named E. H. Stockton, a fireman on the Georgia railroad, who resides at Harlem, arrived here tonight in search of his wife. Mrs. Stockton is about twenty two years old, weighs one hundred and thirty-two pounds, has auburn hair, somewhat freckled, and is quite handsome. It is supposed that she came to Macon yesterday, as a woman who answers to her description came here yesterday afternoon by the Georgia railroad. She was accompanied by a man of middle age.

THEY COULD NOT AGREE.

It seems that Stockton and his wife could not agree, and that in a fit of anger he drove her from her home. Yesterday he repented his harshness and began search for her. He traced her to Warrenton and there learned she had taken the train for Macon. He telegraphed Lieutenant Charles Wood, of the police force, a description of her, and today came here himself, as already mentioned. Lieutenant Wood searched the hotels for the woman, intending to detain her if he should find her.

THE STORY DEVELOPED.

The matter as developed by Lieutenant Woods's search brought out the following facts The man with whom Mrs. Stockton came to Macon was a New York drummer named Gamewell. He met her on the train. She told him that she was an orphan going to Macon to seek work. He sympathized with her, and upon their arrival here took her to the Stubblefield house and paid her board for a week. Nothing criminal occurred between them, and he left this morning for Mississippi. Stockton found his wife at the Stubberfield house, and they fell upon each other's neck, wept long and loudly, and arranged all their differences satisfactorily. He admitted that he had mistreated her. The reunited couple will leave on the morning train for their home in Harlem.

A Terrible Experience.

J. J. NOTTINGHAM'S STRUGGLE WITH A DESPERATE NEGRO BURGLAR.

MACON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—At 3 o'clock this morning Mr. J. J. Nottingham, who resides in Vineville, had a desperated struggle with a negro burglar.

The negro, a short, stout fellow, went to Mr. Nottingham's house between 2 and 3 o'clock and took a flower stand from the front yard and placed it under a window of a rear room. By means of the stand, which resembles a stepladder, the fellow entered the room. Mr. Nottingham and his wife were sleeping in the adjoining apartment, into which a door opened from the room the negro entered first. A lamp was burning in the apartment on a stand near the door.

Whether or not Mr. Nottingham was awakened by the noise the negro made is not known, but when the fellow appeared at the door and blew the light out Mr. Nottingham saw him and sprang out of bed and grappled him. A desperate struggle at once ensued. The two men fought all over the room, the negro attempting to escape and Mr. Nottingham doing his best to hold him. During the struggle the negro stabbed Mr Nottingham with a keen knife. Two long gashes were received on the forehead by the latter, and his arms were also badly cut.

Mrs. Nottingham, awakened by the noise of the struggle, sprang out of bed and excitedly said to her husband:

"Shall I get the pistol?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Nottingham, "get it quick and shoot him."

Mrs. Nottingham ran to the bureau, pulled open a drawer, and hastily snatched up the pistol. Before she could get it cocked the negro succeeded in freeing himself from Mr. Nottingham's grasp, and jumped out of an open window and ran towards the fence. As he was mounting it Mrs. Nottingham fired at him, but it is believed that the shot did not take effect. She tried to fire again, but in her excitement failed to cock the pistol. The negro climbed over the fence and escaped.

A light was made and Mr. Nottingham's wounds were examined. As soon as possible Dr. W. F. Holt was summond. He dressed the wounds and gave it as his opinion that they were serious but not necessarily fatal.

An examination of the room revealed that the struggle with the negro had been a desperate one. The furniture and other articles were in great confusion, and blood stains were found all over the floor.

The police are making vigorous efforts to catch the negro, and there are strong reasons to believe they will succeed.

Death of Miss Jennie Lands.

MACON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Miss Jennie Lands, who has been in Macon for sometime on a visit to her cousin, Mrs. T. J. Davidson, died at the latter's residence yesterday morning after a short but severe illness.

Miss Lands was a beautiful and loveable young lady, and her sad death is deeply regretted.

Her remains were taken to Swift Creek church, in Twiggs county, this morning for interment.

A Wild Run.

MACON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—At seven o'clock this morning Mrs. George B. Turpin and her daughter, Mrs. Henry Horn, accompanied by the latter's little girl and a negro nurse, were in a carriage driving up Second street. The nurse had the reins. At the intersection of Second and Cherry streets the horse was frightened by a wagon filled with watermelons. He broke into a wild run, which was abruptly brought to an end by the carriage wheels striking a tree, near the Jewish synagogue. The nurse was thrown out, but was not seriously hurt. The ladies and the little girl escaped injury.

The Public Schools.

THEIR PRESENT CONDITION AND THE OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

MACON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION'S correspondent met Mr. B. M. Zettler, superintendent of the public schools of Macon and Bibb county, at the courthouse this morning, and obtained from him some interesting information concerning their present condition and the outlook for the next year.

"Seventy-eight teachers were elected by the board of education yesterday," said Mr. Zettler, "and it was an all day's work. The number of teachers has been increased from time to time during the last few years, until now every part of the city and county has a good school within easy reach of the people. The teachers are all well qualified for their work, and have brought the schools up to a high degree of efficiency."

"What was the increase in pupils last term over that which preceded it?"

"It was small; not more than one hundred. Its smallness may be accounted for by reason of the fact that nearly all the children within the school age were already in the schools."

"Is the outlook for next year good?"

"It was never better. All the schools are in fine working order, and the opening of suburban institutions in East Macon, South Macon, and Vineville, has greatly added to their efficiency. These new schools have relieved the pressure in the city schools, thus affording better opportunities for doing thorough work."

Having pumped the genial superintendent dry, the correspondent opened his umbrella and sauntered off.

Death of J. L. Saulsberry, Sr.

MACON, July 15.—[Special.]—Mr. J. L. Saulsberry, Sr., died at his residence on Washington avenue at eleven o'clock this morning.

Mr. Saulsberry was one of the oldest citizens of Macon, and was highly respected by a host of acquaintances and friends. He was formerly the senior member of the well known warehouse firm of Saulsberry, Respess & Co., but for the last few years was not engaged in active business. He had been a citizen of Macon since 1833, and was seventy years old.

Mr. Saulsberry's remains will be interred in Rose Hill cemetery tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Death of Mr. P. W. Edge's Son.

MACON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Mr. P. W. Edge's little son, eight years old, died last night. Mr. Edge is in Dublin, and will not reach home until tonight. The little boy will be buried tomorrow morning.

The State Fair.

MACON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—It was said on the streets today that a citizens' meeting would be held on Friday to take some action concerning the holding of the state fair in Macon next fall. It is not known exactly what will be done, but it is probable that satisfactory arrangements to insure the holding of the fair will be made.

Macon is determined to have a fair, one way or the other.

Personal and Otherwise.

MACON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Mr. W. R. Paschal, of Eatonton, was in the city today. He was on his way home, accompanied by Miss Estelle Turner, of Dawson, who goes to Eatonton to visit Mr. Paschal's family.

G. W. Gunn, of Hawkinsville, was in the city today.

B. T. Hatcher, of Columbus, is in the city.

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The bar rooms here still keep open doors, and advertise lemonade and other non intoxicating drinks for sale, but Madam Rumor says in one a cup of coffee is sold for ten cents and a drink is thrown in as a sort of chromo. There was also seen upon the streets today, several sarsaparilla bottles, with about a half inch of the beverage floating on top, while the rest of the contents was genuine rye whisky. The city authorities are now on the alert to ferret out such violators, and feel fully able to cope with such troubles. In the last few days of the reign of king alcohol in Athens, hundreds of jugs, demijohns and bottles were sold.

Mr. Isaac Lowe will probably move his stock to Greensboro to close out; Mr. Sam Harris will go to Gainesville, as he has been officially informed that the city council will reissue liquor license next month, while Captain R. H. Lampkin says he will still hold the fort in Athens and turn his barroom into a first class restaurant and billiard saloon.

Most of the liquor dealers sold out their stocks pretty closely, and will not suffer much. The police have not arrested a drunken man this week, which is a good sign. Only those who will keep their lips closed, or have friends able to lay in a stock of the ardent have access to liquor, and such men know how to govern their appetite. The streets are crowded with negroes today, and they seem completely lost without their accustomed popskull.

Regulating the Liquor License.

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The officers installed were W. F. Findley, past chancellor; Fletcher M. Johnson, chancellor commander; J. H. White, vice chancellor; R. C. Little, prelate, and W. B. Smith, master at arms. They were installed by Claud Estes, grand chancellor of the state, assisted by W. D. Whelchel, acting grand vice chancellor; J. R. Logan, acting grand prelate, and J. T. Holleman, acting grand master at arms.

Directors Elected.

NEWNAN, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—The Coweta fertilizer company selected for directors, H. C. Arnall, J. A. Hunter, R. D. Colyson, R. M. McBride, A. B. Calhoun, H. W. Camp and J. W. T. Gibson.

The directors held a meeting and selected the following officers: H. C. Arnall, president; J. A. Hunter, vice president; R. M. McBride, superintendent; H. C. Fisher, secretary and treasurer; W. Y. Atkinson, attorney. The temporary organization is now complete. The location will soon be purchased and suitable buildings erected.

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DUBLIN, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Died, at his residence in this city, Mr. Elijah Benton, one of Dublin's oldest citizens. During his life Mr. Benton occupied various positions of trust, being at the time of his death county surveyor. In his death Dublin loses one of her most enterprising and progressive citizens and the county a faithful and incorruptible official.

MONROE, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—The death of Mr. Thomas Snow has cast a gloom over the entire community.

BRONWOOD, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Mr. W. G. Simpson, a prominent citizen and ex-member of the legislature, died this morning at four o'clock of heart disease.

BASEBALL.

RESULT OF GAMES PLAYED YESTERDAY.

Birmingham Wins the Atlanta Game—Macon is Shut Out by Nashville—Columbus Defeats Chattanooga—Augusta Scores Over Memphis—Games Elsewhere.

Yesterday's game was tiresome and a disappointing game to the people of Atlanta. It was believed by many of the spectators that certain members of the team were purposely throwing off to discourage the new pitcher. We cannot believe this. We do not believe that any club could be so unworthy of the confidence bestowed upon it. Despite the fact that both games pitched by the man were rotten with errors, we believe that the next game he pitches will show that he has the hearty support of the entire club. The new man is a first-class pitcher, a good batter, a splendid base runner and an earnest, conscientious base ball player. He is a manly, modest little fellow, and has already made himself a favorite with the Atlanta people, as was demonstrated by the applause he received in coming to the bat near the close of yesterday's game, when the audience was feeling anything but kindly to the club. The Birmingham team is a strong one and played almost without an error. Over confidence may have had something to do with Atlanta's defeat. To-day's game will, we believe, be one of the closest and hardest contested games ever played on our grounds.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Atlanta went to bat first; Cahill was out at first on a hit to short; Goldsby fouled out; McVey flew out to left. Roche flew out to Bittman; Tray hit a carom to Silch and Bittman and was out at first; Giese flew out to Goldsby.

In the second, Cleveland flied out to left; Jevne struck out; Henke hit safe past third for a single, stealing second. Bittman foul tipped out. Murphy flew out to Henke; Merritt and McLaughlin sawed.

In the third, Dundon flew out to short. Silch won a round of applause on a drive over third for two bags. Cahill flew out to right, and Silch was forced out at second on a double play Bohanan was hit by the ball and took first. McCauly got first on Cahill's fumble, Bohanan reaching second. Kelly hit over Goldsby's head for three bags, Bohannan and McCauley scoring. Roche sawed out. Tray hit past short for a single, Kelley scoring. Giese struck out and Tray was thrown out at second, three runs for Birmingham, chargeable to Cahill's costly fumble.

In the fourth, Goldsby hit to left center for a three bagger. McVey struck out. Cleveland foul tipped out. Goldsby scored on a passed ball. Jevne was hit by the ball and took first, stealing second. Hinke sawed out; one run for Atlanta. Murphy hit over the plate and reached first; Merritt was hit by the ball and took first. Murphy going to second, both stealing third and second; McLaughlin hit safe to left for a single, Murphy and Merritt scoring. Bohanan fouled out to Henke. McLaughlin stole second. McCauley hit to left for a double, McLaughlin scoring. Kelly hit to short and got first on Cahill's throw to third to cut off McCauley. The ball hit the runner and bounced off far enough to let him score. Kelly was run out between second and third. Roche hit to short and reached first on Cahill's fumble. Tray flew out to Jevne. Four runs for Birmingham.

It was a comedy of errors for Atlanta up to this point, the seven runs being made on four hits, and Atlanta's errors. Bittman, in the fifth, struck out. Kelly was pitching a great game, only three hits being made. Dundon hit to left center for three bags. Silch hit a pop over Giese, who turned and caught it, then finished a double play by throwing Dundon out at third. Giese's catch was wonderful, and received a merited round of applause. In the visitors' half, Giese struck out; Murphey hit to center for a single, stealing second. Merritt hit to pitcher and was out at first, Murphy going to third. McLaughlin flew out to Henke. A blank for Birmingham.

In the sixth Cahill got first on McCauley's pass of hot ball to first, stealing second. Goldsby got second on a hit to left, Cahill scoring. McVey struck out. Cleveland was up and Goldsby got third on a passed ball. Cleveland hit to third and got first, Goldsby going out at the plate. Cleveland stole second Jevne flew out to Geise. One run for Atlanta. Bohanan hit to centre for a single, and got second on Jevne's fumble, and third on McVey's pass. McCauley took first on balls, stealing second. Kelly was called out on strikes. Roche got first on strikes and McVey's drop, Bohanan scoring, McCauley going to third. Tray hit to left for two bags, McCauley and Roche scoring. Tray got third on McVey's pass. Giese hit to short and got first, Cahill throwing Tray out at home plate. Murphy flew out to Bittman—three runs for Birmingham.

In the seventh, Henke flew out to center; Bittman was out at first on a hit to short; Dundon flew out to center. Merritt hit to left for a single; McLaughlin hit to third and reached first, Merritt forcing out at second. McLaughlin stole second. Bohanan flew out to Jevne. McLaughlin got third on McVey's pass. McCauley foul flied out to Cleveland.

In the eighth, Silch hit to third and was out at first. Cahill fouled out to McCauley. Goldsby hit to left for a single and was out trying to reach second. Kelly flew out to Henke. Roche reached first on a safe hit past short, stealing second. Tray hit for a double to left, Roche scoring. Giese hit a liner to Bittman, was fumbled, Tray going to third, Giese to second. Murphy hit to Bittman and got first, Tray going out at the plate. Merritt fouled out to McVey: one run.

In the last inning McVey struck out; Cleveland hit to left for a single, and was out stealing second. Jevne was out at first on a hit to third, thus ending the most interested game ever seen in Atlanta. Official score.

ATLANTA.	AB	BH	PO	A	E	BIRMINGHAM.	AB	BH	PO	A	E
Cahill, ss	4	0	0	1	3	Roche, ss	5	1	1	3	0
Goldsby, lf	4	3	1	0	0	Tray, c	5	3	10	1	0
McVey, c	4	0	9	2	1	Geiss, 2b	5	0	5	1	0
Cleveland, 3b	4	1	1	2	1	Murphey, lf	5	1	2	1	1
Jevne, cf	3	0	2	0	2	Merritt, 3b	5	1	1	2	0
Henke, 1b	3	1	6	0	0	MLau'n, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Bittman, 2b	3	0	5	2	1	Bohanan, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Dundon, rf	3	1	0	0	0	McCa'ley, 1b	3	1	5	0	1
Silch, p	3	1	0	9	1	Kelly, p	4	1	0	6	0
Total	31	7	24	16	9	Total	40	10	27	15	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Atlanta	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Birmingham	0	0	3	4	0	3	0	1	x	—11

SUMMARY.

Earned runs, Birmingham 2. Two base hits, Birmingham 3, Atlanta 1. Three base hits, Birmingham 1, Atlanta 2. First base on balls, Birmingham 1. First base on errors, Atlanta 1, Birmingham 6. First base on being hit by pitcher, Birmingham 1, Atlanta 1. Struck out, by Silch 9, by Kelly 6. Passed balls, McVey 5, Tray 3. Wild pitches, Silch 1, Kelly 1. Left on bases, Atlanta 2, Birmingham 6 Double plays, Geiss and Merritt. Cartright umpire, White scorer. Time 2 hours.

Macon Shut Out.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15.—[Special.]—Voss pitched magnificently today, and Hollman caught him perfectly, which won the game. The Macons had the bases full twice, but failed to score. A large crowd was present and loudly cheered the players on both sides for their good work. The following is the official score:

NASHVILLES.	R	BH	PO	A	E	MACON.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Beard, ss	0	0	1	3	0	Mack, 2b	0	1	3	6	2
Werrick, 3b	2	2	0	2	0	Peltz, rf	0	1	2	0	1
Sowders, 1b	1	2	8	1	1	Levin, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Faced, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Heinz'an, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Billry, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Murray, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Diestel, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Walsh, ss	0	0	0	3	0
Kellogg, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	Veach, p	0	0	0	6	0
Hollman, c	0	1	11	0	1	Cavana'h, c	0	2	4	0	0
Voss, p	0	0	2	11	0	Tell, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Total	3	8	27	20	2	Total	0	6	27	17	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Nashville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Macon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs, Nashville, 2; two base hits, Sowders; three base hits, Werrick; passed balls, Kavanaugh, 2; wild pitches, Veach, 1; base on errors, Nashville 2, Macon 1; struck out, by Voss 10, by Veach 3; double plays, Mack, Murray, Heinzman, Beard, Kellogg and Sowders; umpire, Dunlevy.

Columbus in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 15.—[Special.]—Columbus defeated the Chattanoogas this evening by a score of 4 to 0. The home team lost the game through their inability to bunch their hits. The following is the official score;

CHATTANOOGA.	R	BH	PO	A	E	COLUMBUS.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Hegel, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Collins, 2b	0	1	8	3	0
Cross, ss	0	1	0	2	0	Andrews, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Otterson, 2b	0	0	2	1	1	Strauss, c	1	1	6	0	0
Levis, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Lyons, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Mienke, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Weihl, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Green, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	Hamburg, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Hart, rf	0	0	3	1	0	Clark, p	1	0	0	0	1
Bullas, c	0	2	10	3	0	Cruso, cf	1	0	0	0	1
Ramsey, p	0	1	0	10	1	Miller, ss	1	1	0	8	0
Total	0	5	24	19	3	Total	4	4	27	18	2

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Columbus 1. Double plays—Collins and Andrews. Wild pitches—Ramsey. Two baggers—Bullas. Home runs—Strauss. Left on bases—Chattanooga 5, Columbus 2 Struck out—Ramsey 12, Clark 6. Bases on balls—Ramsey 1. Time of game, 1 hour and 25 minutes. Umpire, DeFrance.

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BASEBALL.

RESULT OF GAMES PLAYED YESTERDAY.

Birmingham Wins the Atlanta Game—Macon is Shut Out by Nashville—Columbus Defeats Chattanooga—Augusta Scores Over Memphis—Games Elsewhere.

Yesterday's game was tiresome and a disappointing game to the people of Atlanta. It was believed by many of the spectators that certain members of the team were purposely throwing off to discourage the new pitcher. We cannot believe this. We do not believe that any club could be so unworthy of the confidence bestowed upon it. Despite the fact that both games pitched by the man were rotten with errors, we believe that the next game he pitches will show that he has the hearty support of the entire club. The new man is a first-class pitcher, a good batter, a splendid base runner and an earnest, conscientious base ball player. He is a manly, modest little fellow, and has already made himself a favorite with the Atlanta people, as was demonstrated by the applause he received in coming to the bat near the close of yesterday's game, when the audience was feeling anything but kindly to the club. The Birmingham team is a strong one and played almost without an error. Over confidence may have had something to do with Atlanta's defeat. To-day's game will, we believe, be one of the closest and hardest contested games ever played on our grounds.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Atlanta went to bat first: Cahill was out at first on a hit to short; Goldsby fouled out; McVey flew out to left. Roche flew out to Bittman; Tray hit a carom to Silch and Bittman and was out at first; Giese flew out to Goldsby.

In the second, Cleveland flied out to left; Jevne struck out; Henke hit safe past third for a single, stealing second. Bittman foul tipped out. Murphy flew out to Henke; Merritt and McLaughlin sawed.

In the third, Dundon flew out to short. Silch won a round of applause on a drive over third for two bags. Cahill flew out to right, and Silch was forced out at second on a double play Bohanan was hit by the ball and took first. McCauly got first on Cahill's fumble, Bohanan reaching second. Kelly hit over Goldsby's head for three bags, Bohanan and McCauley scoring. Roche sawed out. Tray hit past short for a single, Kelly scoring. Giese struck out and Tray was thrown out at second, three runs for Birmingham, chargeable to Cahill's costly fumble.

In the fourth, Goldsby hit to left center for a three bagger. McVey struck out. Cleveland foul tipped out. Goldsby scored on a passed ball. Jevne was hit by the ball and took first, stealing second. Hinke sawed out; one run for Atlanta. Murphy hit over the plate and reached first; Merritt was hit by the ball and took first. Murphy going to second, both stealing third and second; McLaughlin hit safe to left for a single, Murphy and Merritt scoring. Bohanan fouled out to Henke. McLaughlin stole second. McCauley hit to left for a double, McLaughlin scoring. Kelly hit to short and got first on Cahill's throw to third to cut off McCauley. The ball hit the runner and bounced off far enough to let him score. Kelly was run out between second and third. Roche hit to short and reached first on Cahill's fumble. Tray flew out to Jevne. Four runs for Birmingham.

It was a comedy of errors for Atlanta up to this point, the seven runs being made on four hits, and Atlanta's errors. Bittman, in the fifth, struck out. Kelly was pitching a great game, only three hits being made. Dundon hit to left center for three bags. Silch hit a pop over Giese, who turned and caught it, then finished a double play by throwing Dundon out at third. Giese's catch was wonderful, and received a merited round of applause. In the visitors' half, Giese struck out; Murphey hit to center for a single, stealing second. Merritt hit to pitcher and was out at first, Murphy going to third. McLaughlin flew out to Henke. A blank for Birmingham.

In the sixth Cahill got first on McCauley's pass of hot ball to first, stealing second. Goldsby got second on a hit to left, Cahill scoring. McVey struck out. Cleveland was up and Goldsby got third on a passed ball. Cleveland hit to third and got first, Goldsby going out at the plate. Cleveland stole second Jevne flew out to Geise. One run for Atlanta. Bohanan hit to centre for a single, and got second on Jevne's fumble, and third on McVey's pass. McCauley took first on balls, stealing second. Kelly was called out on strikes. Roche got first on strikes and McVey's drop, Bohanan scoring, McCauley going to third. Tray hit to left for two bags, McCauley and Roche scoring. Tray got third on McVey's pass. Giese hit to short and got first, Cahill throwing Tray out at home plate. Murphy flew out to Bittman—three runs for Birmingham.

In the seventh, Henke flew out to center; Bittman was out at first on a hit to short; Dundon flew out to center. Merritt hit to left for a single; McLaughlin hit to third and reached first, Merritt forcing out at second. McLaughlin stole second. Bohanan flew out to Jevne. McLaughlin got third on McVey's pass. McCauley foul flied out to Cleveland.

In the eighth, Silch hit to third and was out at first. Cahill fouled out to McCauley. Goldsby hit to left for a single and was out trying to reach second. Kelly flew out to Henke. Roche reached first on a safe hit past short, stealing second. Tray hit for a double to left, Roche scoring. Giese hit a liner to Bittman, was fumbled, Tray going to third, Giese to second. Murphy hit to Bittman and got first, Tray going out at the plate. Merritt fouled out to McVey: one run.

In the last inning McVey struck out; Cleveland hit to left for a single, and was out stealing second. Jevne was out at first on a hit to third, thus ending the most interested game ever seen in Atlanta. Official score.

ATLANTA.	AB	BH	TO	A	E	BIRMINGHAM.	AB	BH	PO	A	E
Cahill, ss	4	0	0	1	3	Roche, ss	5	1	1	3	0
Goldsby, lf	4	3	1	0	0	Tray, c	5	3	10	1	0
McVey, c	4	0	9	2	1	Geiss, 2b	5	0	5	1	0
Cleveland, 3b	4	1	1	2	1	Murphey, lf	5	1	2	1	1
Jevne, cf	3	0	2	0	2	Merritt, 3b	5	1	1	2	0
Henke, 1b	3	1	6	0	0	MLau'n, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Bittman, 2b	3	0	5	2	1	Bohanan, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Dundon, rf	3	1	0	0	0	McCa'ley, 1b	3	1	5	0	1
Silch, p	3	1	0	9	1	Kelly, p	4	1	0	6	0
Total	31	7	24	16	9	Total	40	10	27	15	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Atlanta	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Birmingham	0	0	3	4	0	3	0	1	x	—11

SUMMARY.

Earned runs, Birmingham 2. Two base hits, Birmingham 3, Atlanta 1. Three base hits, Birmingham 1, Atlanta 2. First base on balls, Birmingham 1. First base on errors, Atlanta 1, Birmingham 6. First base on being hit by pitcher, Birmingham 1, Atlanta 1. Struck out, by Silch 9, by Kelly 6. Passed balls, McVey 5, Tray 3. Wild pitches, Silch 1, Kelly 1. Left on bases, Atlanta 2, Birmingham 6 Double plays, Geiss and Merritt. Cartright umpire, White scorer. Time 2 hours.

Macon Shut Out.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15.—[Special.]—Voss pitched magnificently today, and Hollman caught him perfectly, which won the game. The Macons had the bases full twice, but failed to score. A large crowd was present and loudly cheered the players on both sides for their good work. The following is the official score:

NASHVILLES.	R	BH	PO	A	E	MACON.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Beard, ss	0	0	1	3	0	Mack, 2b	0	1	3	6	2
Werrick, 3b	2	2	0	2	0	Peltz, rf	0	1	2	0	1
Sowders, 1b	1	2	8	1	1	Lavin, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Freed, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Heinz'an, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Billry, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Murray, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Diestel, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Walsh, ss	0	0	0	3	0
Kellogg, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	Veach, p	0	0	0	6	0
Hollman, c	0	1	11	0	1	Cavana'h, c	0	2	4	0	0
Voss, p	0	0	2	11	0	Tell, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Total	3	8	27	20	2	Total	0	6	27	17	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Nashville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Macon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs, Nashville, 2; two base hits, Sowders; three base hits, Werrick; passed balls, Kavanaugh, 2; wild pitches, Veach, 1; base on errors, Nashville 2, Macon 1; struck out, by Voss 10, by Veach 3; double plays, Mack, Murray, Heinzman, Beard, Kellogg and Sowders; umpire, Dunlevy.

Columbus in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 15.—[Special.]—Columbus defeated the Chattanoogas this evening by a score of 4 to 0. The home team lost the game through their inability to bunch their hits. The following is the official score;

CHATTANOOGA.	R	BH	PO	A	E	COLUMBUS.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Siegel, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Collins, 2b	0	1	8	3	0
Cross, ss	0	1	0	2	0	Andrews 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Otterson, 2b	0	0	2	1	1	Strauss, c	1	1	6	0	0
Levis, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Lyons, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Mienke, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Weihl, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Green, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	Hamburg, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Parr, rf	0	0	3	1	0	Clark, p	1	0	0	0	1
Bullas, c	0	2	10	3	0	Gruso, cf	1	0	0	0	1
Ramsey, p	0	1	0	10	1	Miller, ss	1	1	0	8	0
Total	0	5	24	19	3	Total	4	4	27	18	2

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Columbus 1. Double plays—Collins and Andrews. Wild pitches—Ramsey. Two baggers—Bullas. Home runs—Strauss. Left on bases—Chattanooga 5, Columbus 2. Struck out—Ramsey 12, Clark 6. Bases on balls—Ramsey 1. Time of game, 1 hour and 25 minutes. Umpire, DeFrance.

Augusta Wins.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15.—[Special.]—Augusta was victorious today, but had to fight for it, the score being 2 to 1. The game was well played on both sides and excited great interest. The following is the official score:

MEMPHIS.	R	BH	PO	A	E	AUGUSTA.	R	BH	PO	A	E
T O'Brien, 2b	0	1	3	2	2	Behel, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Masran, p	0	0	0	10	0	Leary, 3b	0	1	2	0	2
McSorley, 3b	0	1	1	0	2	Harbidge, 1b	1	1	7	0	0
W O'Brien 1b	0	0	5	0	0	Donehue, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Kilroy, p	0	0	1	12	0
Graham, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Murphy, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, ss	1	1	3	2	1	Easterday, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Colgan, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Roxburg, c	0	0	10	3	0
Arundel, c	0	0	12	2	1	Heard, 2b	0	0	4	3	1
Total	1	5	24	16	6	Total	2	2	26	19	3

BY INNINGS.

Memphis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Augusta	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

First base on errors, Memphis 1, Augusta 4; first base on called balls, Memphis 1, Augusta 1; struck out, by Masran 8, by Kilroy 9; left on bases, Memphis 5, Augusta 4; two base hits, by McSorley; double plays, by T. O'Brien, Doyle and W. O'Brien; passed balls, by Arundel 2, by Roxburg 1; flies caught, Memphis 2, Augusta 5; fouls caught, Memphis 3, Augusta 0. Time of game, one hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpire, Young.

Baseball in Carrollton.

CARROLLTON, July 15—[Special.]—The Carrollton and Senoia baseball clubs played a match game here this afternoon, the score standing after the ninth inning, Carrollton 11, Senoia 6. The Carrollton club has never been beaten, although it has played the strongest amateur clubs in the state.

An Amateur Game.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—The Columbus Amateurs and the Butler Reds will cross bats at Star park tomorrow afternoon. Both teams play good ball, and the best amateur game of the season may be expected. The amateurs will play the Opelikas here next Monday.

They Will Not Disband.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—The directors of the Buffalo baseball club deny that the club is about to disband. They have offered to release some of the players, but the only man as yet released is Galvin. The club will appear at Providence on Saturday, according to its schedule.

Dust From the Diamond.

Chattanooga has released Gilks and Cavinaugh. Augusta takes Gilks, who will probably pitch for them.

Columbus has signed Jerry Douglas, late catcher of the Detroits. He will play in the Atlanta games.

The Nashville Union speaks of Dunlevy in the highest terms, and says his umpiring was satisfactory to both sides.

Memphis has released Nash and Corrigan. She has also released Sylvester, and Augusta has engaged him. He played his first game with Augusta yesterday.

It is said that our Schmelz is the first catcher that ever wore a mask.

Games Elsewhere.

Newark—Newark 12; Virginia 4.
Cincinati—Cincinnati 13; Metropolitan 2.
Louisville—Louisville 4; Brooklyn 6.
Pitsburg—Pittsburg 5; Baltimore 0
Wilmington, N. C.—Henderson 7; Wilmington 2.
Lancaster—Lancaster 9; Norfolk 7.
Buffalo—Buffalos 2; Chicago 4.
Detroit—Detroits 3; St. Louis 0.
New York—Providence 6; New York 7.

THE GEORGIA MIDLAND.

The Columbus Subscription Reaching up to One Hundred Thousand.

COLUMBUS, Ga, July 15.—[Special.]—Messrs. John F. Flournoy, W. Joseph and M. T. Bergan, the committee appointed by the meeting last night to solicit subscriptions to the Georgia Midland railroad, began work this afternoon about 4 o'clock. They were assisted by a sub-committee composed of Messrs. D. P. Dozier, E. J. Rankin and Thomas M. Foley. They succeeded in raising about $15,000 in addition to the $50,000 subscribed last night, and that without calling upon quite a number of gentlemen, who are expected to be among the most liberal subscribers The following is a list of those who subscribed today: H. A. Gibson, $100; Evans & Howard, $100: Jacob Hacht, $100; G. J. Peacock, $20; John Blackman, $250; J. A. Kiver, $200; Thomas Chaffin, $100; A. Bradford, $100; W. Meyer, $200; L. Harris, $300; C. E. Hochstrasser, $300; Wm. B Slade, $200; Blanchard & Booth, $200; Brannan & Carson, $500; Dr. C. D. Hurt, $100; M. Joseph, $1,000; A. S. Jordan, $1,000; J. H. Gabriel & Co., $100; J. A. Gaboury, $500; A. M. Allen, $400; H. C. McKee, agent, $100; J. T. Cooper, $100; H. J. Abbott, $300; L. A. Scarbrough, $100; G. E. Thomas, Sr., $100; M. D. Hood & Co., $200; W. J. Pearce $200; Thos. Gilbert, $200; C. T. Porter, $200; Robt. Justice $100; J. H. Rumsey, $100; H. C. Bussey, $100; W. E. Marcrum, $51; Kern & Soeb, $500; Huff & Starke, $200; Chas. M. Kinsel, $1,000; R. M. Mulford, $100; I. H. Henderson, $100; Chas. R. Rundell, $100; J. N. Embry $503; J. B. Holst, $200; I. L. Pollard, $50; C. A. Redd, $400; R. B. Prather & Co., $100; J. E. Deaton, $300; R. R. Thweatt, $100; A. M. Elledge, $250; R. P. Portucal, $50; W. E. Terry, colored, 50; J. M. McNeill, 100; A. S. Brooks, $50; Carter & Bradley, $500; R. C. Orr, $50; J. A. Sheppard, $50; Louis Buhler & Co, $150; M. M. Hirsch, $500; J L. McAllister, $100; A. C. Prather, $200; J. A. Walker, $200; John Scherf, $200; T. A. Marcrum, $100; J. T. Kavanaugh, $100; Geo. L. Lapham, $100; John H. Palmer, $50; J. J. Wood, $100.

It is said that several who have subscribed will increase the amount if necessary. There seems to be no doubt that over one hundred thousand dollars will be subscribed here before the end of the week. The people are determined to have another road. In the list published this morning two important errors occurred. It was Hon. L. F. Garrard who was called upon to speak by Mr. Jordan, and not Farran, and it was Jas. A. Lewis instead of Jas. S. Levis who subscribed $2,000.

The Columbus and Athens Road.

ATHENS, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—It is a matter of some doubt if the city council accepts the recommendation of the committee of citizens and aldermen, recommending that Athens releases the Richmond and Danville road from the agreement to build to Clayton, and in lieu thereof construct a new line to the Georgia road, with ultimate destination at Columbus. Some of the city fathers will probably insist on the extension of the Northeastern to Clayton, as they argue that it will form a direct connection to Knoxville, and insure a through line south to the seaboard. If the trade is perfected, it is said by one in authority, that the road will be built via Monroe and Social Circle, instead of through Madison.

Extending the Rome Road.

ROME, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—A meeting of the stockholders of the Rome railroad was held this morning for the purpose of electing officers and considering the extension of the Rome railroad to Decatur, Alabama. Dr. Eben Hillyer was re-elected president. A committee of citizens of Rome appeared before the body with the resolutions drafted at the recent citizens meeting in regard to the extension of the Rome railroad to Decatur. A committee was appointed to confer with the directors of the Georgia railroad, asking their aid in the matter. The meeting then adjourned to await the action of the committee.

THE GEORGIA MIDLAND.

Report of the Committee Which Went to Columbus to Represent Atlanta.

The following report has been made by the committee which went to Columbus to confer with the people of that city in reference to the proposed Georgia Midland railroad:

REPORT COLUMBUS COMMITTEE.

A. C. Wyly, Vice-President Atlanta Chamber of Commerce: Your committee appointed to confer with the citizens of Columbus in reference to the construction of the proposed Georgia Midland and Gulf railway, beg leave to report that they visited Columbus, as per resolution of your honorable body.

Your committee were met at the depot by a delegation of citizens, with carriages, and conveyed to their hotel.

At a called meeting on the night of the 7th inst., of the Columbus board of trade, composed of the active business men of the city, and to which there had been specially invited a large number of the oldest citizens, embracing professional men, retired merchants and capitalists, the present status of the proposed road was fully discussed.

The object of the meeting being stated, Colonel Gunby Jordan entered into an explanation of the present status of the company, in which he stated that an association of the business men of Columbus, some months since, secured a charter for the Georgia Midland and Gulf railway, that they employed a competent engineer, who had located the line, that it was found to be a very cheap route, and that the

RIGHT OF WAY

had been secured from the limits of Columbus to the limits of Atlanta, with but three or four exceptions, where the land belonged to unsettled estates; and that the right of way, 120 feet in width, had in every instance been freely donated.

That the people on, and contiguous to the line are a unit in their support of the enterprise, and that they will subscribe liberally, both in money and material.

That a like feeling pervaded all classes in Columbus, and they were determinee to break through the difficulties surrounding them.

That they were paying arbitrary rates, that their interests were suffering greatly therefrom, and that they were determined to place

COLUMBUS

upon an equality with competing cities, that they must and would have

COMPETITIVE RAIL RATES.

That Columbus much preferred a connection

WITH ATLANTA,

with its several competing connections, to that of any other point.

Colonel Jordan, president of the company, states that with a cash subscription of

$300,000,

on which to base their bonds, the company has assurances from capitalists that they will furnish all the money needed for the construction of the road.

All their speakers unhesitatingly pronounced in favor of Atlanta as the connecting point; at the same time frankly stating that they had received

PROPOSALS FROM ATHENS,

backed by the towns on that line, and the Richmond and Danville system, to make that city their northeastern terminal point.

The conference was entirely satisfactory to your committee, who were treated with a hospitality and courtesy characteristic of Columbus and were made to feel that there could be no doubt of the earnestness of her citizens in desiring a connection with Atlanta by Georgia Midland and Gulf railway.

Of the great importance of the proposed road to Atlanta, there can be no doubt; and in connection with this point, your committee beg leave to present a few facts for the consideration of her capitalists, merchants, manufacturers, real estate owners, and citizens generally.

The line as located, penetrates the counties of Fulton, Clayton, Fayette, Coweta, Meriwether, Harris and Muscogee seven in number.

A considerable portion of the counties of Henry, Spalding, Pike, Talbot and Troup are also naturally

TRIBUTARY TO THE LINE.

In 1880 the population of this territory was 165,000, and today, at a low estimate, 175,000. The number of farms was, 11,500; their assessed value, $10,565,000; their principal productions were, 325,000 bushels of wheat; 400,000 bushels of oats; 1,800,000 bushels of corn, and 85,000 bales of cotton. The value of farm products, $5,000,000.

In 1870, fifteen years ago, the assessed value of real and personal estate was $32,800,000; the true value over

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.

Today, 1885, true value of real and personal estate is largely over

$60,000,000.

This settles the question in the affirmative as to our ability to build the road.

This territory representing $60,000 000 in values can easily subscribe $300,000 to its capital stock, which will insure its construction.

The territory under discussion produces from 75,000 to 85,000 bales cotton per annum.

The construction of this road will increase Atlanta's cotton receipts from

25,000 TO 30,000 BALES ANNUALLY.

Piercing this rich agricultural region centrally, offering to 100,000 people the shortest practicable route

TO ATLANTA

in competition with numerous small and unimportant markets, it will concentrate at this point a large

NEW COMMERCE

that can be controlled in our interest in no other way; certainly not by the combination whose interests lead it to persist in the long continued, and present

DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST ATLANTA.

The necessities of Columbus are such as to imperatively demand competition in freight rates. If she cannot come to Atlanta, if we fail to aid her in her efforts to reach us, she will be compelled in self defense to go to Athens; in which case we will have

A CUT-OFF

thirty to forty miles south, southeast of us, with a loss in our

COTTON RECEIPTS

of 25,000 to 30,000 bales annually from this source, which, with the loss of that within our reach by the Georgia Midland and gulf, makes a prospective loss of 50,000 to 60,000 per annum.

While we are no alarmists, your committee would earnestly urge upon the citizens of Atlanta, not only to hold fast to the commerce they now have, but to also seek by every legitimate means in their power to increase it

All leading, progressive cities are compelled to wage a constant warfare to maintain their supremacy.

Atlanta is no exception to the rule.

E. HULBERT,
G. W. ADAIR.

A bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS to flavor your lemonade, or any other cold drink with, will keep you free from Dyspepsia, Colic, Diarrhœa, and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine ANGOSTURA, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WEEMS—The friends and acquaintances of Col. Walter H. Weems and family are invited to attend the funeral of the former, from his late residence 141 Capitol avenue, this afternoon at half-past four o'clock.

HAGAN—The friends and acquaintances of B. Hagan are requested to attend his funeral from the church of the Immaculate Conception at 4½ o'clock this Thursday afternoon.

Patterson & Bowden, undertakers, Markham house block. Atlanta, Ga. fu no

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This is the best opportunity ever offered to beautify your homes at little expense. Every article a bargain. Come early for choice of selection.

EMORY W. LOVEJOY,
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BASE BALL BULLETIN.

SIXTH CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

BIRMINGHAM IN ATLANTA TO-DAY
COLUMBUS AT CHATTANOOGA JULY 15, 16, 18.
MACON AT NASHVILLE JULY 15, 16, 18.
AUGUSTA AT MEMPHIS JULY 15, 16, 18.

Engines, Boilers, Elevators.

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE WE HAVE
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR THE MANUFACTURE
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Hoisting Machines, Derricks, Stone-Sawing and Marble Quarrying Machinery, Gold Mills, Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Gearing, Architectural Iron Work, Prismatic Area-Lights, Cresting, etc.
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ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS,
McCOMBS, TAYLOR & CO., Proprietors.
july16—d thu sun tue thu sun & wky

THE LAST DAY.

THE BRIGHTEST AND WARMEST OF THE THREE.

The Scenes on the Campus—The Senior Exercises—The Programme of the Occasion—The Delivery of the Diplomas—Points of Interest in and Around the University.

ATHENS, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—The last day of the commencement exercises of the university was the brightest as well as the warmest of the three. A July sun, unobscured and unclouded for the day, greeted the festivities of the occasion and remained an eager witness, and until dusk grew at each moment a more warmly appreciative observer of the exercises of the gay season.

In conformity with an ancient custom, dating back to the first decade of the century, the old campus became the Mecca for pilgrims from all the surrounding counties. The streets of our city were crowded all day with visitors. The men, women and children, white and black, of Clarke county, seemed to have poured themselves here in a mess.

Tastes of every nature found easy accommodation from morning until night. Between the instructive and interesting exercises at the chapel, the gaities of the social features, the big dinners, buggy rides and the myriads of watermelons for the darkies, who have long since learned to make this a holiday, and the red lemonade and ginger cakes dispensed on the streets for the curious and less unpretentious rural visitor, the day was heartily enjoyed by the two classes which always flock here on commencement day—the one attracted by the social and literary features, the other drawn here simply by the fact that it is commencement day and that everybody else will be here, without knowing why or for what he came.

THE SENIOR EXERCISES.

The exercises of the senior class occurred this morning at the chapel. Long before they began, the large hall was crowded, and many contented themselves with seats under the historic campus oak while others rested in the vestibule and occupied their time in fanning themselves.

On the stage was seated the trustees, distinguished visitors, the ministry, and the faculty of the university. The Rev. C. D. Campbell opened the exercises with prayer, and the programme, which was frequently interspersed with music, was as follows:

W. H. Barrett, B. Ph., Augusta, Liberal Education.

W. D. Carswell, A. B., Wilkinson county, Anniversaries.

T. M. Kitchens, B. E and B. A., Glasscock county, [Excused.]

J. L. Gross, A. B., McDuffie county, Man's Just Pride.

Irvin Alexander, B. Ph., Augusta, [Excused.]

E. M. Mitchell, B. S. and A. B., Atlanta, Science and Religion.

D. L. Cloud, B. E. and B. A., Glasscock county [Excused.]

R. L. J. Smith, B. Ph., Athens, Characteristics of Success.

P. D. Langdon, A. M., Augusta, [Excused.]

P. H. Adams, A. B., Wilkes county, What Will He Do With It?

After the conclusion of the speeches, which were all splendidly done, Chancellor Mell delivered the diplomas as follows:

Civil and Mining Engineer—B. M. Hall.
Master of Arts—P. D. Langdon.
Bachelor of Arts—W. D. Carswell, first honor; P. H. Adams, second honor; E. M. Mitchell, third honor. J. L. Burdett, W. H. Cobb, J. L. Gross, R. M. Harbin, T. W. Harbin, H. M. Holden, C. E. Jones, W. W. Osborne, H. C. Quinn, W. K. Stansel, W. W. Turner, W. H. Whipple, P. S. Wilcoxon, T. A. Williams, M. R. Right.
Bachelor of Engineering—O. L. Cloud, T. N. Kitchens.
Bachelor of Science—E. M. Mitchell, first honor.
Bachelor of Philosophy—W. H. Barrett, first honor; I. Alexander, second honor. A. L. Grover, C. E. Jones, R. L. J. Smith, D. W. Waggoner.
Bachelor of Chemical Science—A. Hull.
Bachelor of Agriculture, O. L. Cloud, T. N. Kitchens.
Bachelor of Law—J. W. Cox, J. L. Gross, R. H. Johnson, N. B. Jones, J. D. Mell, D. C. McLennan, J. M. Merritt, B. E. Morgan, J. Morris, G. R. Street, O. L. J. Walker, M. M. Wilson.

The benediction was pronounced, and the eighty-fourth commencement of the State university was at an end.

POINTS.

The commencement ball occurred tonight. This is always the gayest of the social features of the commencement season and as usual was a grand success. Many visiting young ladies from all parts of the state were present.

Among the commencement visitors are United States Senators Brown and Colquitt, Governor McDaniel and Representative N. J. Hammond.

Hon. A. J. Bacon, of Macon, is here.

Many young men are here who will attend college next year. They came up to look on and are highly pleased.

A trustee of the university remarked yesterday that the attendance next year would be the largest for many years. Prohibition, he says, will do it.

Among the commencement visitors are Messrs. J. E. Godfrey and A. S. Hilton, and Miss Rosa Stovall, of Madison.

Atlanta and Augusta send as usual the largest delegations to commencement. Many young ladies and gentlemen from both cities are present.

WE ARE PLEASED

To inform the Trade that we will offer during the coming season a

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THE CELEBRATED

CONCORD JEANS

AND CASSIMERES.

We invite the attention of our customers to these excellent goods and the close prices we have placed on them.

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Office with United States Attorney, Atlanta, Ga.
jn28 1m

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ABBOTT & SMITH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Room 1 and 2, 2nd Floor Constitution Building
Atlanta, Ga.

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Eatonton, Ga.
Office with Judge Turner. Also Office over Western Union Telegraph office, Mulberry street, Macon, Ga.

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Atlanta, Georgia.
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I HAVE RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF LAW in copartnership with my son Elgin, at Atlanta, Ga. O. A. LOCHRANE.
jul8 1m

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Full line of Shafting and Pulleys at bottom prices. Agents for the Boston Blowers. Steam Pumps of all grades. Engineers' Supplies.

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GOODMAN & BARRETT WILL MOVE THEIR Trunk Factory to Memphis in thirty days. Now is the time to buy a trunk, valise, sample case, dressing case cheap. 30 Wall st., opposite car shed. 6t

PERSONAL.

HEIRS OF JOSEPH LAVINE, THOMAS R. Stiff, Alex. E. Patton, Maxwell Steel, Morgan R. Mott, Alex. S. Mitchell, J. M. Sherry, Charles Lantz can obtain valuable information by corresponding with R. H. Kirby, Austin, Texas. 7t.

LOST.

LOST—ON WASHINGTON OR ALABAMA street, some papers, with my name on them, of no value to others, but for which a reasonable reward will be paid. B. M. Woolley, 65½ Whitehall st.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS, NOVELTIES IN ladies' and children's wear. Over forty new designs: nothing like them; sell as fast as shown. Over 1,000 agents make $100 monthly; address, with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., 9 South May street, Chicago. su tu th

FOR SALE—Building Material.

LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, KILN DRY dressed flooring, Atlanta Lumber Co., Yards Humphries st., and E. T., V & Ga. R. R; office, 48 Marietta. tf

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SASHMAKER AND a first class doormaker by a large factory; only competent men need address The Vale Royal Mfg. Co., Savannah, Georgia.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD WAITERS. APPLY to W. D. Young, Tallulah Falls, Ga.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Soda Water man to charge Fountain and draw soda. Must know his business. Address, stating experience and where can be seen, "Soda Water," care Constitution.

WANTED—AT THE GEORGIA ICE FACTORY a first class colored fireman.

WANTED—THE TRUSTEES OF LAFAYETTE college at LaFayette, Ala., desire to secure the service of a thorough progressive and energetic principal or president for the ensuing scholastic year. Address, J. R. Dowdell, president board of trustees. 1w.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LARGE YOUNG well-broken billy goat, already castrated. Apply at Dyer's blacksmith shop, No. 5 Porter street in rear of corner Wheat and Pryor.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to THE CONSTITUTION for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages. tf.

WANTED—OLD SILVER AND MUTILATED coins. Highest market price. Schuman's, corner Whitehall and Hunter and Peachtree and Forsyth streets. su tu th tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE BEST OPENING FOR A PLUMBING BUSiness in this country is at Macon, Ga; new waterworks affords plentiful work; one of the best stands in the city for rent; has always been occupied as plumbing establishment. H. Horne, Macon, Georgia.

WANTED PARTNER—A YOUNG, ACTIVE BUsiness man to purchase interest of retiring partner in a well established and good paying business on Peachtree street; capital required $2,000 to $3,000; all communications confidential. Address, giving full name, for particulars, Retiring Partner, care Constitution office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL TO TAKE half interest in a well established business that will pay net profits $12,000 to $15,000 per annum. Not very much capital required. Address Manufacturer, care Constitution. tf

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column. tf

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our ten cent column. tf

BOARDING BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH; rooms nicely furnished; table first class; terms reasonable. 79 S Pryor street. 1w

NEW YORK—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, elegantly furnished, with first class board for southerners; refers to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fears, 36 East 22d street. wed sun3w

84 IVY STREET—FIRST CLASS BOARD AT reduced rates, central locality, pleasant rooms, gas and bath; everything the best. Mrs. McAfee. tf

LADIES COLUMN.

OSTRICH FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED AND curled by artistic workmen, also kid gloves cleaned. I. Phillips, 13 N. Broad st. tu th su tf

AUCTION SALE

L. B. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, 30 PEACHTREE—Will you attend my sale of 500 plows at 17 North Broad, Benjamin Bro.'s store, this p.m. 4 o'clock sharp.

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ACTUAL BUSINESS—STUDENTS ON CHANGE at Moore's Business University, 26 and 28 E. Ala. st. No Theory department, no copying from text books. 7t

INSTRUCTION IN WRITING AT MOORE'S Business University, 26 and 28 E. Alabama st. Special discount to public school scholars. 10t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—LARGE SECOND HAND REFRIGerator, Canfield's patent. John Broomhead, 61 South Broad street. th sa su

FOR SALE—A YOUNG COW, NOW GIVING a good quantity of milk. Apply to A E Buck, U. S Court building. July 9 -tf.

A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, postpaid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address. The Constitution. tf.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS AT 62 Fairlie street. Gas and water privileges.

FOR RENT—TWO ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS IN private family, with gas, water and bathhouse. No children, will rent cheap. Suitable for light housekeeping. No. 18 W. Garnett st. tf

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE GROCERY STOREhouse formerly occupied by Jacques & Johnson, next to S. T. Coleman & Co., Third street, Macon, Ga. For terms apply to J. C. McBurney, No. 5 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga
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FOR RENT—FROM SEPTEMBER FIRST THAT splendid store house, 68 and 70 East Alabama street corner Loyd. No better location in city of Atlanta. Directly in front of Lowry's bank, Georgia railroad freight depot, Markham house, adjoins general passenger depot with rear platform and side track. The building is three stories and basement, with three fronts. For terms, etc., apply to Geo. W. Harrison, 32 W. Alabama St. tf

Washington Street Lot for Sale.

I WILL SELL A BARGAIN IN A BEAUTIful level lot, 100x200 on the west side of Washington street. Street car, water and gas, mains, macadam and pavements all in first-class condition. Call and see me. G. W. ADAIR.



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july16—d3m WM. RENNIE, General Agent for Poplar Creek Coal.

Continued From Third Page.

I have presented the two preceding tables, I do not recognize the necessity and importance of a railroad company paying its legitimate interest, but have given them to show you what have been the real net earnings of the Central Railroad and Banking company.

I believe that, where possible, a railroad company should be allowed to charge such rates as will enable it to earn a sufficient amount to pay a handsome dividend upon the intrinsic value of its property, in addition to keeping its road and equipments in first class condition, and reserving a reasonable amount to meet all contingencies. There are, however, conditions under which a railroad company cannot, even with the utmost allowance of rates, do this. The building of a railroad is a business enterprise which should be closely inquired into before being projected. Competition, sparcity of settlement, want of business, extreme cost of building and operating greatly affect the interests of a railroad company. This is quite evident to any business man. The allowance of an extremely liberal tariff can not, and will not, make the business. Pressed too far, tariffs become prohibitory. The happy medium must be sought.

But the position assumed by some railroad officials that the local rates shall be made sufficiently high to pay for all expenses connected with the operation of a railroad, while traffic, known as through business, shall be relieved from such burden, is not, in my opinion, just and proper. Such a position means unjust discrimination against the local shipper, and the fostering of industries outside of the limits of the state. One of the principal objects of the railroad commission law of this state is to prevent unjust discrimination, and to give protection to shippers to and from local stations, that is, points without competition. Railroad companies cannot reduce the rates on their through traffic to a point below the cost of transportation and carry on destructive wars with each other, and then expect to be allowed to tax its local patrons to make up the loss sustained by such action. Both branches of traffic should be made to bear the proportionate expenses incidental to the transportation of freight and passengers. This principle I have sought to recognize in the discharge of my duties as a commissioner.

Mr. Albert Fink, general commissioner of the eastern and western railroad lines, whose power to make and change rates is far in excess of that conferred upon the railroad commission of Georgia, and even more arbitrary, presents some very sound views upon this subject, going even farther than I have ever gone.

I take the liberty of quoting from his testimony delivered before the United States senate committee on labor and education, September 17, 1883, as follows:

1. "The principle that railroad charges should be based on the value of services rendered, rather than on the cost, is, I think, the correct one."

2. "You have always to go back to the foundation, and that is: 'What are the charges? Are they reasonable in themselves?' The amount of dividend paid does not enter into the question at all."

3. "I do not think the people have anything to do with how you got the railroad, and what you paid for it. The only question is, whether you make reasonable charges."

4. "It does not make the least difference what the indebtedness of a railroad company is in arranging tariffs. * * * They are commercial conditions entirely independent of the stock liability of railroads. I have shown that the tariffs are not based on the cost of the service or on the indebtedness of the company. If the rule was established that the cost of the service should be the basis of all tariffs, then the watering of stock, increasing the capital of a company ficticiously, and endeavoring to pay interest on that increased capital, would, of course, increase the transportation charges, and the complaint would be a just one. As it is, the watering of stock may be done with a view to stock speculation, and may affect the interest of investors and speculators, but it does not affect the interests of the patrons of the road."

These extracts are from the testimony of the leading railroad official of the United States, and present very forcibly and clearly his views as to the principles which should govern in the making of just and reasonable rates.

THE EARNINGS OF THE GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

My allusion to the earnings of the Georgia railroad company heretofore, were purely incidental. It was not necessary to refer particularly to that corporation, because its tariff had not been affected as much as those of some other roads.

I simply asserted that the net earnings of the Georgia railroad during the year just then passed, were reported at $593 000, an amount equal to about 14 per cent upon the capital stock of $4 200,000. This assertion was made upon facts derived from Mr. Raoul's own published report, which was the only source of information I then had. I had no sinister motive, as has been accused, in making the statement. It is my desire to be always perfectly fair and candid in what I may say. I learn from a further investigation of the matter that out of the net earnings, the annual interest on the bonded indebtedness of the company had to be deducted. This being done, the net income, instead of being a fraction over 14 per cent is a fraction over 12 per cent.

This correction I cheerfully make, but I do not admit the correctness of Mr. Raoul's statement, namely: that the Georgia railroad company earned only about 6 per cent.

In order to arrive at this conclusion he has had to estimate the bonded indebtedness in addition to the capital stock. I am not aware that the capital stock of the Georgia railroad company has been increased. It is true that the said company has other assets, but it is also true that they have other liabilities which about offset each other, as will be seen from the statement made below:

The capital stock of the Georgia railroad is		$ 4,200,000
The interest of the Georgia railroad in other investments:		
Stock of Atlanta and West Point railroad		$ 440,000
Certificates of indebtedness West Point railroad		440 000
Stock of Rome railroad		150,000
Stock of Port Royal and Augusta		200,000
Stock of Western Railway of Alabama		900,000
Stock of Walton railroad		31,000
Banking capital		500,000
Total		$2,661,000
Liabilities of the Georgia railroad company:		
7 per cent bonds	$ 185 000	
6 per cent bonds	2,496,000	—$2,681,000
Net income from all sources over operating exp. year ending Mar. 31, '84		$674,190 98
Interest on $185,000 7 per cent bonds	$ 12,950 00	
Interest on $2,496,000 6 per cent bonds	149,760 00	$162,710 00
Net earnings over operating exp. and interest as above		$511,480 98

or a fraction over 12 per cent on the capital stock of $4,200,000.

In the $674,190.98, above given, are $81,964 28, which were properly invested in new steel rails, engines, cars, etc., instead of being paid to the stockholders. If this item be deducted it will be found that the Georgia railroad company still earned on its capital stock of $4,200,000, for the year under discussion, a fraction over ten (10) per cent. How many business enterprises in the country can make as fine a showing as this company has made?

As further explanatory, I give below a table showing the profits of the Georgia railroad proper and its outside interests:

Georgia railroad proper—earned fraction over	13 per cent
Or Georgia railroad proper—deducting 81,864 28, amount invested in permanent improvements—earned fraction over	11 per cent
A. & W. P. stock earned	6 per cent
A. & W. P. certificates earned	6 per cent
	or 12 per cent on original stock.
Rome railroad stock earned, fraction over	6 per cent
Western railroad of Alabama, earned fraction over	3 per cent
Walton railroad earned	6 per cent
Port Royal & Augusta earned fraction over	2 per cent
Banking capital fraction over	8 per cent

From which it will be observed that every interest within the state of Georgia, including Atlanta and West Point certificates equal in amount to its capital, earned 6 per cent and over with our tariffs, while the Georgia railroad company's interests in railroads in other states earned in one case 2 per cent only, and in another 3 per cent only.

This I consider a fair and legitimate analysis of the earnings and expenses of the Georgia railroad company.

It cannot be expected that revenue should be taken from the Georgia railroad proper to bring up the average of its outside investments to a point of 6 per cent or 7 per cent. Each interest has to stand on its own merits.

The president of the Central Railroad and Banking company having questioned the correctness of my former statement, I have been forced to enter into the foregoing analysis of the management of the property confided to his care, which I think will, upon a careful examination, demonstrate the entire correctness of the statement which I had the honor to place before you in a previous communication, the substance of which is as follows:

1. It is true that the stockholders of the Central railroad and banking company have paid themselves dividends in cash during the five years existence of the commission on their capital stock of $7.50 ,000, and on the certificates of indebtedness of $4 600 000, the sum of $3,452,630.50—a sum equal to nearly one half of their capital stock.

2. It is true that the said company, during the same period, has paid their full indebtedness for rentals of other roads, $2 200,257, and also the entire interest on their bonds amounting to the sum of $2,501,058 44.

3. It is true that the said company has paid during the same period, the sum of $5,533,099, the amount incurred in operating the road, and has invested in permanent improvements, such as new rails, new cars etc., the additional sum of $2,419 100.

4. It is true that in 1879 they reported their assets for that year as being worth, or costing, $3,571,896.27, and that in 1884, as per their report, their assets were worth $5,590,985 66, being a gain during that time of $2,019 089 39.

These wonderful amounts of money have been paid to the said company by its patrons during the existence of the railroad commission law; and yet it is asserted that the company is in danger of bankruptcy. If such marvelous results have been accomplished during the active operation of the railroad commission law, and during a period, too, a part of which has been noted for its stringency in money matters and depression in business, I claim that, though I have been accused of incapacity on account of advanced age and the want of experience in modern railroading, still I am not too dull of comprehension to perceive very clearly that there is error in judgment somewhere in the estimation of the true value and money earning power of this strongarmed corporation, and that that error is very clearly shown not to lie at my door.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, permit me to state that I have not ventured to burden you with statistics of other companies doing business within this state, for the reason that they have not made similar assertions to that made by the president of the Central railroad and banking company.

It is my belief that all the railroad companies of the state are doing as well as could possibly be expected during the present depressed financial condition of the country. I am confident that the majority of them are fairing equally as well as the agricultural and other business enterprises, and perhaps better. They are certainly doing better than the majority of railroad companies in other states.

It is neither the desire nor the intention of the commission to oppress the railroad companies of the state. There are conditions and facts governing the making of local rates with which all are not conversant. The commissioners weigh very carefully all these points and always endeavor to act in accordance with their best judgment, based upon a knowledge of these facts, regardless of the clamor of interested parties.

I thank you for the privilege which has been granted me to lay these facts before you.

Respectfully, CAMPBELL WALLACE.
Atlanta, Ga., June 15th, 1885.

MALARIA prevented and thoroughly eradicated by DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKY, $1.25 per bottle, sold by Druggists and Grocers.

Massachusetts was the first of the thirteen original colonies to introduce slavery and Georgia was the last.

CHOLERA, DYPTHERIA, FEVERS, MALARIA, prevented by the use of REED & CARNRICK'S SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (Disinfectant.) Recommended by the Public Health Association as SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER DISINFECTANTS AND GERMICIDES. Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet. 182 Fulton Street, New York.

Fool:—One who shows his folly and doesn't know it.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSHHATE
Drank with Soda Water
is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often!

Virginia punishes her state prison convicts by withholding their rations of tobacco. Two days brings the worst man to time.

ADELINA PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's perfumes, toilet soaps and other toilet articles: "I unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any I ever used." Principal depot, 374 and 376 Pearl street, N. Y.

Texas will soon abound with cotton mills, says a San Antonio paper, which also chronicles the erection of a mill at Riverside at a cost of $30,000.

All Weakness of Genital Organs, Sexual impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3.50, 400 pills $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.

Several outlaws who skipped out from Texas a year or two ago are now officers in the army with which General Barrios invaded San Salvador.

Nervous Debilitated Men.
You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

In former years at Astoria, Ore., men were paid 12½ cents a fathom for knitting nets; this year it is done mostly by Chinamen at 9 cents a fathom.

Twenty-four Hours to Live.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Indiana, who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could live only twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which considerably benefitted me. I continued until I took nine bottles, and I am now in perfect health."

Manhood Restored
REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

Notice to Melon Shippers!
WHEN YOU SHIP CONSIGN YOUR MELONS to Paul Nippe & Co., 152 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. We have the best facilities for handling your goods, and would advise your consulting us before shipping elsewhere. Respectfully,
PAUL NIPPE & CO.
References—National bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.; German bank, Sheboygan, Wis.; Union Banking Co., St. Joe, Michigan; bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Titus Brothers, commission merchants, New York; Hugo Josephy, commission merchants, New York. july2 1m

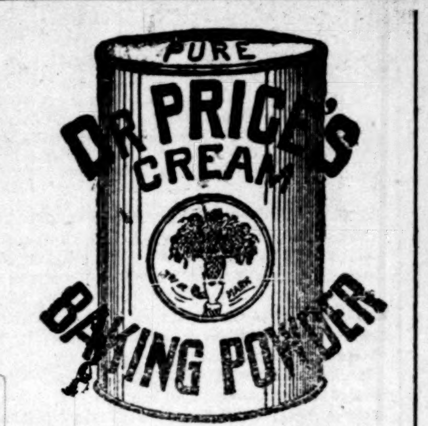
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To all kinds of vermin by using
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Tiger  Paste.
Office for wholesale and retail at
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apr18—d156t sat tue thu



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Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

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BOND AND STOCK BROKER.
24 Pryor Street.
WANTED—Atlanta City bonds.
Georgia state 6s, 1889.
Georgia railroad 6s, 1910, 1922.
Georgia state 7s, 1886.
C. C. & A. 1st mort. 7s.

WE TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, buy and sell Exchange, discount approved paper. Allow interest at rate of five per cent per annum on time deposits.
MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.
BANKERS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
With Interest on Deposits.
TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DISPOSITION to economise and save by our laboring population
The Gate City National Bank
Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the first day of January 1885, it will issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than $5. L. J. HILL,
President Gate City National Bank.
E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier. 1st col 6p

JAMES' BANK.
Established 1860.
DOES AN EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS of all kinds, the same as other banks. Accounts of banks, merchants and others thankfully received. Allows interest on time deposits. City collections made free. Open 8 to 4.
1y JOHN H. JAMES, Banker.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER AND DEALER IN
BONDS & STOCKS,
Office No. 12 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
FOR SALE—State City and R. R. Bonds.
Will collect dividends on Railroad and other Stocks free of charge for anybody.
WANTED—All kinds of first-class Securities.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 15, 1885.

Money is fair supply exchange and rates unchanged.

New York exchange buying at par to ½ premium; selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ga. 6s	104	105½	R. R. Bonds con.		
Ga. 7, 1886	101	102½	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	102	104
Ga. 7s, gold	110	112	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	102½	104½
Ga. 7s, 1896	118	120	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	108½	110½
S. C., Brown	103	106	C. C. & A. 1st	105	108
Savannah 5s	88	89	A. & C. 1st	105	108
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	118	122	A. & C. inc	87	90
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	108	110	M. & A. ind	100	103
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	111	113	W. of Ala. 1st	106	108
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	107	109	do. 2d	109	112
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	102	104	Ga. Pac. ind	96	98
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	100	102	E. T. V. & G. 1st		
Atl'ta 5s	91	94	consol. 5s	45	50
Augusta 7s	108	105	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Macon 6s	106	107	Georgia	147	150
Columbus 5s	88	90	At. & Char	68	70
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Southwest'n	112	114
Atl'ta Nat'l	200	—	S. Carolina	5	10
M'ch'ts B'k	108	113	Central	62	65
B'k State Ga.	120	130	Central deb	85	88
Gate City Nat.	100	105	Aug. & Sav	116	118
RAILROAD BONDS.			A. & W. Pt	93	95
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	101	103	do. deb	92	93
			C. C. & A	11	13

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The stock market has been very active and strong, especially for Vanderbilts, Lackawanna and Grangers. The trading in St. Paul, Lackawanna, Lake Shore, New York Central and Northwest amounted to 325,300 shares out of total business of 475,000 shares. Lackawanna and Vanderbilts attracted the greatest attention and scored the greatest advances in prices. Instead of being feverish and irregular as on yesterday, the stocks mentioned moved steadily upward until Lackawanna rose 1⅜ per cent, New York Central 3⅛, Lake Shore 3⅝, the highest prices being reached shortly before two o'clock. At the same time Pacific Mail was weak on the report that a dividend would be passed, and also on account of the probabilities that the Australian line would be taken off after November next. The stock closed ⅜ per cent lower than last evening. St. Paul also was about steady until late in the afternoon, when it became very strong and closed with a net advance of ⅝ per cent. Western Union was comparatively quiet all day, selling only ⅜ per cent above last evening's close, and ending without change. Northwest rose 2⅛ per cent, ⅝ of which was lost in the final quotations. The market closed weak at a fraction below the highest prices of the day. There were reports of Russian advances upon Afghanistan, any number of stories concerning the trunk line troubles, and an allegation that Vanderbilt was secretly buying large blocks of New York Central.

Exchange 484. Money 1½@1. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $156,150,000: currency $21,233,000. Governments dull and weak: 4s 122; 3s 103¼ bid. State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 3 to 5	91	Mobile & Ohio	8
do. Class B 5s	102	N. & C.	41
Ga. 6s	†102	N. O. Pac firsts	55
Ga. 7s mortgage	†102	N. Y. Central	95⅝
North Carolinas	†30	Norfolk & W'n pre	16
do. new	18	Northern Pac	18½
do. funding	10	do. preferred	42⅝
S. C. con. Brown	107	Pacific Mail	49½
Tennessee 6s	†47½	Reading	15
Virginia 6s	†40	Rich. & Allegheny	1
Virginia consols	45	Richmond & Dan	52
Chesap'ke & Ohio	4½	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	23
Chicago & N. W.	97⅝	Rock Island	118
do. preferred	130⅛	St. Paul	75⅝
Den & Rio Grande	6	do. preferred	109⅝
Erie	12	Texas Pacific	12⅛
East Tenn. R. R.	3¼	Union Pacific	52⅝
Lake Shore	64⅝	Wab. St. L. & Pac	3⅝
L. & N.	35⅝	do. preferred	7½
Memphis & Char	34	Western Union	63⅝
*Bid †Ex-dividend		*Offered ‡Asked	

LONDON, July 15.—The fall in the price of consols today on account of the news from Afghanistan was 1 5-16. They opened at 100 3-16, and closed panicky at 98⅞. Russian securities were 2 to 3 per cent lower than the closing prices of last evening

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 15, 1885.

New York—The cotton market has undergone very little change of late. Futures moved off a little to-day, closing barely steady. Spots, middling 10⅛c.

Net receipts for four days 950 bales, against 1,576 bales last year; exports 11 638 bales; last year 17,763 bales; stock 233,341 bales; last year 263,312 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
July	10.12@	July	10 05@10.06
August	10 15@	August	10.06@
September	10 06@	September	9.92@ 9.93
October	9.82@	October	9.72@ 9.73
November	9.72@ 9 73	November	9.66@
December	9.7?@	December	9.66@ 9.67

Closed barely steady; sales 55,700 bales.

Local—Cotton held firm. Prices strictly local: Strict good middling 10⅝c; good middling 10 7-16c; middling 10⅜c; strict low middling 10 5-16c; low middling 10⅛c; strict good ordinary 10⅛c; tinges 10⅛c; middling stains 9⅞c; low middling stains 9⅝c; inferior 8@9¼.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for two days:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	—
Air-Line Railroad	—
Georgia Railroad	—
Central Railroad	2
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	—
E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. Railroad	—
Georgia Pacific Railroad	—
Total	2
Receipts previously	169,693
Total	169,695
Stock September 1	997
Grand total	170,692
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	—
Shipments and local consumption since September 1	170,175
Total	170,175
Actual stock on hand	51

NEW YORK, July 15—The Post's cotton market report says: July, August and September deliveries began selling at the first call at an advance of 3-100, but a downward movement set in soon afterward, and, with slight fluctuations, carried prices, July excluded, 6@7-100 below yesterday's quotations. Reduced quotations for English consols, in consequence of renewed warlike news, may be mentioned as an additional cause for the decline, although there was previously really hardly anything to be found in favor of cotton. Stocks are quite sufficient for present requirements, and the prospective supply is large indeed. Trade is very indifferent and parliamentary elections sure in November next. We notice that the first bale of new cotton was received at Vicksburg on July 9 from the Butler Halpin plantation. Before and at the third call there was a slight improvement in futures, but it was mostly lost immediately after the call. Futures closed weak 10 @6-100 lower than yesterday. Sales 88,000 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—Noon—Cotton unchanged with a moderate business; middling uplands 5 9-16; middling Orleans 5⅝; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 14,000; American 3,700; uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 5 32-64, 5 33 64; August and September delivery 5 25-64, 5 36-64; September and October delivery 5 35-64, 5 36 64; October and November delivery 5 32-64, 5 31-64; November and December delivery 5 30-64; December and January delivery 5 30-64; January and February delivery 5 31-64; February and March delivery 5 34-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,000 bales; low middling clause July delivery 5 34-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 34-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 38-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 38 64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 33-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 31-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 31-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 33 64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 33-64, value; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause July delivery 5 33-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 33-64, sellers; August and September 5 36-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 36-64, value; October and November delivery 5 31-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 30-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 30-64, sellers; January and February 5 31-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 34-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, July 15—Cotton steady; sales 1,527 bales; middling uplands 10⅛; middling Orleans 10⅜; net receipts none; gross 13; consolidated net receipts 142; exports to continent 1,287.

GALVESTON, July 15—Cotton dull; middling 10 1-16; net receipts 8 bales; gross 8; sales none; stock 1,295; exports coastwise 542.

NORFOLK, July 15—Cotton steady; middling 10; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 1,298; sales 2.

WILMINGTON, July 15—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales none; stock 292.

SAVANNAH, July 15—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 10; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none: stock 1,556; exports coastwise 58.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15—Cotton easy; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 12 bales; gross 12; sales 1,300; stock 26,669; exports to continent 987; coastwise 2,150.

MOBILE, July 15—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 9⅞; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 4,816; exports coastwise 52.

MEMPHIS, July 15—Cotton easy; middling 10⅛; net receipts 17 bales; shipments 431; sales 150; stock 8,655; sales to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, July 15—Cotton dull; middling 10⅛; net receipts 6 bales; shipments —; sales 215.

CHARLESTON, July 10—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 10; net receipts 5 bales; gross 5; sales none; stock 1,316.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movements in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, July 15—The day on 'change developed into one of great excitement, owing to a decline in British consols and a renewed prospect of a possible war between Great Britain and Russia. The market opened feverish, and on a reported slight decline in consols advanced ⅞c, but fell back ⅜c under heavy offerings, due in part to a report that the decline in English securities was due to the failure of the Munster bank in Ireland. There was a renewal of war rumors during the day, and toward the close of the regular board and again on the afternoon board there was a frantic scramble by the shorts to cover, which carried the price for September up to 93c. The market finally closed for the day about 2¼c over yesterday. Trading was the heaviest seen on 'change in many weeks. One large operator, who has been a rampant bear, was credited with covering a line of short wheat estimated in round numbers at 4,000,000 bushels. There were plenty of sellers, however, throughout the entire session, but were unable to stem the tide, and at the close the bulls appeared to be in complete possession of the fild.

The corn market was actuated by very nearly the same impulses which governed wheat. The feeling was very unsettled and nervous, and fluctuations rapid and frequent. The market opened ¼c lower, rallied 1⅜c, ruled strong and closed 1⅛ @1¼c over yesterday.

Oats ruled moderately steady and closed ⅛c higher.

Mess pork opened 10c higher, declined 5c, rallied 15@17½c and closed steady.

Lard ruled 5@7½c higher.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 15, 1884.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT.				
July	87¾	89	87⅜	89
PORK.				
July	10 40	10 45	10 40	10 45
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
July	5 70	5 70	5 70	5 70

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, July 15—Flour—Best patent $6.50@$7.00; extra fancy $6.00; fancy $5.75; extra family $5.50; choice family $5.00; family $4.50@$4.75; extra $4.00@$4.50. Wheat—No. 2 red $1 10; No. 3 $1.00. Bran—Large sacks 95c: small $1.00. Corn Meal—76 @78c; bolted 76@78c. Grits—$3.75@$4.00. Corn—St. Charles white 78c; No. 2 white 75c: No. 2 white mixed 73c; No. 2 mixed 69c. Oats—White 47c; No. 2 mixed 46c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales 95@$1.05; small bales $1.05; No. 1, large bales, $1.00; small bales $1.00 Peas—Red $1.40; clay $1.50; mixed $1.25.

BALTIMORE, July 15—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@$3.40; extra $3.50@$4.25; family $4.85@$5.25; city mills superfine $3.25@$3.50; extra $3.75@$4.00; Rio brands $4.90@$5.00. Wheat, southern firmer with good inquiry; western easier and dull; southern red 95 @96; amber 96@99; No. 1 Maryland 96@$1.00; No. 2 western winter red spot 92¾@93. Corn, southern steady; western easier and dull; southern white 60@61; yellow 54@55.

CHICAGO, July 15—Flour steady; southern $4.50 @$5.30. Wheat active but unsettled; closed 1⅜c over yesterday; No. 2 July 88⅝@88⅞; August 88@89⅞; September 90⅛@92⅛; No. 2 red 93@94. Corn active but very unsettled; closed 1c higher than yesterday; cash 46⅜; July 45⅜@46⅝; August 45¼ @46⅞; september 45⅛@46⅞. Oats firm, closing ⅛c higher; No. 2 cash 31¾; July 31⅛@31⅞; August 26⅛@26⅝; September 25⅝@25¾.

NEW YORK, July 15—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.75@$4.10; good to choice $4.15@$5.50. Wheat, spot ⅛@1c higher; ungraded red 85@94¼; No. 2 red $1 00 in elevator; July 91 @$1.01. Corn, spot opened heavy and ⅛@⅜c lower, reacted ⅛@⅜c and closed strong; ungraded 50 @53; No. 2 spot 52⅛@52⅝; July 52⅛@52⅞ Oats, cash easy; No. 2 36⅛@36¼. Hops dull and nominal; common to choice 7@15.

ST. LOUIS, July 15—Flour unchanged; family $3.55@$3.65. Wheat active; opened ⅜@½c off but closed 1⅛@1¼ above yesterday; No. 2 red fall cash $1.01@$1.02; August 99⅝@$101¼. Corn opened dull and weak, closing firmer; No. 2 mixed cash 44⅜@44⅝; July 44⅜@44⅝. Oats easy and slow; No. 2 mixed cash 32⅝; August 24.

CINCINNATI, July 15—Flour firm; family $4.25 @$4.50; fancy $4.60@$4.90. Wheat stronger; No. 2 red winter 96@98. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 48½. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 35.

LOUISVILLE, July 15—Grain quiet but firm. Wheat, No. 2 red winter 93; No. 2 long berry 97. Corn, No. 2 white 55@56 Oats. No. 2 mixed 35.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, July 15—Coffee—Fancy Rio 12¼@13c: choice 10¾@11½c; prime 10⅜@10½c; fair 10@10½c; ordinary 8⅜@8c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8⅛c: powdered 8⅛c; standard granulated 7⅞c; standard A 7⅛c: off A 7¼c; white extra C 7c; yellow do 6⅝c; yellow C 6⅛c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 55c; choice kettle 50c; prime kettle 45c; choice centrifugal 45c; prime cut 35@37c; fair do. 27@33c: fancy sugar syrup 50c; do. choice 45c; do. prime 30@33. Teas—Black 40@60; green 40@60. Nutmegs 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 12c. Cinnamon 20c. Sago 50c. African ginger 16c. Mace 80c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7⅛c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6⅛c; X soda 5⅛c; XXX do. 6c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $5.50; No. 3 bbls $5.50; do. ½ bbls, $3.00; kits 40; pails 45. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 14c. Matches—Round wood, ₩ gross $1.20; ₩ 200 $1.74; ₩ 300 $2.75; ₩ 400 $4.50 Soda, in kegs 4⅛c; in boxes 5⅛c. Rice—Choice 7c: prime 6½c. Salt—Liverpool $1.25; Virginia 80c. Cheese—Full cream 10c; factory 10@12c.

NEW YORK, July 15—Coffee, spot fair Rio quiet at 8⅛; No. 7 Rio spot and July 6.95. Sugar dull and nominally unchanged; fair to good refining 5 5-16@5⅛; refined, C 5⅛@5⅜; extra C 5⅜@5½; white extra C 5¾; yellow 4⅞@5⅛; off A 5⅞@6; mould A 6⅛@6⅜; stadard A 6⅛@6¼; confectioners A 6⅜@6⅝; cut loaf and crushed 7; powdered 6⅞@7⅛; granulated 6⅜; Cubes 6⅜. Molasses dull; 50-test 20; Porto Rico 31. Rice steady; domestic 4⅜@6¼; rangoon 4⅜@4⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 7⅛@9⅛. Sugar quiet and steady; centrifugal off white 6⅜@6⅝; common to fair 4⅝@5⅝; choice yellow clarified 6¾@7. Molasses quiet; centrifugal common to good common 16@22; prime to strictly prime 26@33. Rice scarce and firm; Louisiana 4⅜@5⅜.

CINCINNATI, July 15—Sugar steady; hards refined 7@7⅜; New Orleans 5@6.

CHICAGO, July 15—Sugar easier; standard A 6½; granulated 6⅝.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 15—Mess pork irregular; opened 10c higher, sold off 6c, rallied 15@17½c and closed steady; cash $10.30@$10.35; August $10.25@$10.42½; September $10.35@10 52½. Lard active and higher; cash 6.62½@6.65; August 6.65@6.70; September 6.72½@6.80. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders 3 90@4.00; short ribs 5.65@5.70; short clear 5.85@5.90.

LOUISVILLE, July 15—Provisions strong. Mess pork $10.75. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5¾; clear sides 6¼; shoulders 4¼. Bacon, shoulders 4.00; clear rib sides 6.12½; clear sides 6.60; hams, sugar-cured, 9@9½. Lard, choice leaf 8.

ST. LOUIS, July 15—Provisions higher and active. Pork $10.60@$10.75. Bulk meats, long clear 5.50; short ribs 5.70; short clear 5 90. Bacon, long clear 5.75@5.90; short rib 6⅛; short clear 6⅜@6⅝. Lard, small lots 6.40.

CINCINNATI, July 15—Pork in fair demand and higher at $11.00 asked. Lard strong at 6.40. Bulk meats higher; shoulders 4; short ribs 5¾. Bacon strong; shoulders 4¾; short ribs 6.45; short clear 6 65.

ATLANTA, July 15—Clear rib sides 6⅛c; sugar-cured shoulders 7@7¼c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams, large average, 10⅛@11c; small do. 12@12½c. Lard—Tierces, refined 7½@8c; choice leaf 9c.

NEW YORK, July 15—Pork firmer but quiet; mess spot $11 10. Middles dull; long clear 6. Lard 6@7 points higher, closing firm; contract grade spot 6.82½; July 6.85.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, July 15—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic, $1.50@$2.50: imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25 @$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, July 15—Whisky steady at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS, July 15—Whisky steady at $1.13.

CHICAGO, July 15—Whisky firm at $1.15.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, July 15—Apples—$5.00@$5.50 ₩ bbl. Lemons—$3.50 ₩ box. Oranges—$3.00@$4.00 ₩ box. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.25@$2.50. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—₩ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ¼ box $1.75; ⅛ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—40c ₩ gal; $14.00 ₩ bbl. California Pears—$5.00 ₩ box. Citron—25@40c. Almonds—20. Pecans—12. Brazils—10. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—18c. Dried Fruit—Very dull, especially apples: rough dried peaches 4½@5c; pealed peaches 6@10c; dried apples 3@4c: evaporated 7@10c, owing to quality. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 6c; North Carolina 6c; Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c ₩ lb extra. Cider—Apple, barrels $7.50; ½ barrels $4.00: crab, barrels $8.50; ½ barrels $4.50. In good demand.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, July 15—Turpentine firm at 35½; rosin dull; strained 90; good strained 95; tar steady at $1.20; crude turpentine firm; hards $1.10; yellow dip and virgin $2.00.

SAVANNAH, July 15—Turpentine firm at 35; sales 200 barrels: rosin dull; strained and good strained $1.00@$1.15; sales 300 barrels.

CHARLESTON, July 15—Turpentine dull at 35⅛; rosin unchanged; strained 97½; good strained $1.05.

NEW YORK, July 15—Rosin dull at $1.20@$1.22½; turpentine firm at 38¼@38¾.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, July 15—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Axes $7.00@10.00 ₩ dos. Cotton cards $4.00@$5.00. Wel. buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.40. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $4.00; blasting $2.75 Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.85.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, July 15—Eggs—10@11c Butter—Jersey 25@30c; choice Tennessee 16@18c; other grades 10@15c. Poultry—Spring chickens 12½@18c, owing to size; cocks 20c; ducks 20c; live turkeys 12½c ₩ lb. Irish Potatoes—$1 50@$2.00 ₩ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—80@$1.00. Honey—Strained 10@12½c; in the comb 12@15c. Onions—$2.00@$2.25 Cabbage—No demand.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, July 15—Leather—Market steady: G. D. 22@25; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper 35@40

ATLANTA, July 15—Bagging—1¾ lbs 10@10½c; 1¾ lbs 10⅛@10⅜c. Iron ties—Arrow $1.40@$1.45 ₩ bundle

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, July 15—The market for mules and horses quiet. We quote: Horses, plug, round lots, $85@$120. Mules, car lots, $115@$14, owing to grade.

CINCINNATI, July 15—Hogs firm; common and light $3.60@$4.65; packing and butchers $4.10@$4.75.

MONEY TO LOAN.
LOANS ON LIFE, ENDOWMENT AND TONTINE insurance policies, same purchased. Address enclosing stamp for reply "Insurance," box 148, P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central of (90th Meridian time.)

SAVANNAH, GA., May 10, 1885.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1885, PASsenger trains on these roads will run as follows:

READ DOWN.

C. R. R.—Main Line Savannah and Atlanta Divisions.	No. 15† Acc.	No 53* Pass'ger.	No. 51* Pass'ger.
Savannah Lv	5 40 pm	8 45 pm	9 40 am
Oliver Ar	7 27 pm	10 23 pm	11 22 am
Millen Ar		11 34 pm	12 35 pm
Millen Lv		11 46 pm	1 0 pm
Tennille Lv		1 49 am	3 12 pm
Gordon Ar	No. 1*	2 59 am	4 31 pm
Macon Ar	Pass'ger.	3 45 am	5 25 pm
Macon Lv	8 30 am	3 57 am	6 20 pm
Barnesville Ar	10 09 am	5 30 am	7 56 pm
Barnesville Lv	10 09 am	5 30 am	7 56 pm
Griffin Ar	10 44 am	6 05 am	8 32 pm
Atlanta Ar	12 25 pm	7 30 am	10 10 pm

	No. 11* Ac
Lv Barnesville	4 45 a m
Ar Griffin	5 08 a m
Ar Atlanta	7 50 a m

C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 21† Acc.	No. 19* Pass'ger.	No. 17* Pass'ger.
Millen Lv	am	2 30 am	2 15 pm
Augusta Ar	am	5 50 am	4 15 pm

Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.			No. 25† Pass'ger.
Gordon Lv			4 35 pm
Milledgeville Ar			5 49 pm
Eatonton Ar			7 40 pm

UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.		No. 35† Pas'enger	No. 33† Pas'enger
Barnesville Lv		6 10 pm	10 30 am
Thomaston Ar		7 15 pm	11 35 am

S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD			No. 2† Pas'enger
Griffin Lv			12 30 pm
Newnan Ar			3 15 pm
Carrollton Ar			5 10 pm

S. W. & M. & E. RY—MAIN LINE.		No. 9.* Acc.	No. 1* Pas'enger
Macon Lv			10 30 am
Fort Valley Ar			11 25 am
Smithville Ar			2 07 pm
Smithville Lv			2 27 pm
Cuthbert Ar			3 49 pm
Eufaula Ar			4 54 pm
Eufaula Lv		2 52 am	4 59 pm
Union Springs Ar		5 04 am	4 59 pm
Union Springs Lv		5 19 am	6 26 pm
Montgomery Ar		7 40 am	8 00 am

S W R.R. ALBANY LINE.	No. 35* Pas'enger	No. 25* Pas'enger	No. 3* Pas'enger
Macon Lv			7 50 pm
Fort Valley Ar			8 58 pm
Fort Valley Lv			8 58 pm
Smithville Ar			10 55 pm
Smithville Lv		2 27 pm	10 55 pm
Albany Ar		3 27 pm	11 55 pm

S W.R.R—PERRY BRANCH.		No. 23† Pas'enger	No. 21† Pas'enger
Fort Valley Lv		9 05 pm	11 50 am
Perry Ar		9 50 pm	12 35 am

S.W.R.R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.			No. 27† Pas'enger
Albany Lv			3 45 pm
Blakely Ar			7 15 pm

S. W. R.R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH			No. 29† Pass'ger
Cutbert Lv			4 00 pm
Fort Gaines Ar			5 23 pm

EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD.			No. 31† Pass'ger.
Eufaula Lv			5 15 pm
Clayton Ar			6 30 pm

S.W. RR.—COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.		No. 19.* Acc.	No. 5* Pass'ger
Macon Lv		6 20 pm	10 10 am
Fort Valley Ar		8 40 pm	11 24 am
Columbus Ar		1 50 am	2 47 pm

READ UP.

	No. 52* Pass'ger.	No. 54* Pass'ger.	No. 16† Acc.
Savannah Ar	4 45 pm	6 30 am	8 05 am
Oliver Lv	3 15 pm	4 59 am	6 30 am
Millen Lv	2 12 pm	3 56 am	
Millen Ar	1 52 pm	3 46 am	
Tennille Ar	12 01 pm	1 46 am	
Gordon Ar	10 44 am	12 32 am	No. 2*
Macon Lv	10 10 am	11 48 pm	Pass'ger.
Macon Ar	10 00 am	11 35 pm	7 30 pm
Barnesville Ar	8 32 am	9 55 pm	5 53 pm
Barnesville Lv	8 32 am		5 53 pm
Griffin Lv	8 01 am	9 21 pm	5 18 pm
Atlanta Lv	6 50 am	7 40 pm	3 40 pm

	No. 8* Acc
Ar Tennille	8 15 p m
Ar Gordon	5 43 p m
Lv Macon	4 15 p m

	No. 12* Ac
Lv Barnesville	7 49 p m
Ar Griffin	7 15 p m
Lv Atlanta	5 00 p m

C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 18* Pass'ger.	No. 20* Pass'ger.	No. 22† Acc.
Millen Ar	10 30 pm	9 30 am	pm
Augusta Lv	12 30 am	1 0' pm	am

Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.	No. 26† Pass'ger
Gordon Ar	4 35 pm
Milledgeville Ar	6 33 pm
Eatonton Lv	7 40 pm

UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.	Pas'enger No. 34.†	Pas'enger No. 36.†
Barnesville Ar	9 35 am	5 35 pm
Thomaston Lv	8 15 am	8 30 pm

S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD.	No. 1† Pas'enger
Griffin Ar	9 40 am
Newnan Ar	6 58 am
Carrollton Lv	5 30 am

W. & M. & E. RY. MAIN LINE	No. 2.* Pas'enger	No. 10.* Acc.
Macon Ar	5 40 pm	
Fort Valley Ar	4 26 pm	
Smithville Lv	2 07 pm	
Smithville Ar	1 47 pm	
Cuthbert Ar	12 22 pm	
Eufaula Lv	11 20 pm	
Eufaula Ar	11 15 am	8 41 pm
Union Springs Lv	9 43 am	8 13 pm
Union Springs Ar	9 43 am	6 00 pm
Montgomery Lv	8 05 am	3 30 pm

R.R.—ALBANY & W. LINE.	No. 4* Pas'enger	No. 26* Pas'enger	No. 3* Pas'enger
Macon Ar	8 10 am		
Fort Valley Lv	6 58 am		
Fort Valley Ar	6 58 am		
Smithville Lv	5 05 am		
Smithville Ar	5 05 am	1 30 am	10 30 pm
Albany Lv	4 10 am	12 40 am	8 27 am

S. W. R. R.—PERRY BRANCH.	No. 22† Pas'enger	No. 24† Pas'enger
Fort Valley Ar	4 15 pm	6 45 am
Perry Lv	3 30 pm	6 00 am

S.W.R R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.	No. 28† Pas'enger
Albany Ar	12 01 am
Blakely Lv	8 30 am

S. W. R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH.	No. 32† Pass'ger.
Cuthbert Ar	11 58 pm
Fort Gaines Lv	10 35 am

EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD	No. 32† Pass'ger.
Eufaula Ar	9 27 am
Clayton Lv	8 00 am

S. W. RR.—COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.	No. 6.* Pass'ger	No. 18† Acc.
Macon Ar	6 00 pm	7 00 am
Fort Valley Ar	4 47 pm	4 40 am
Columbus Lv	1 20 pm	11 35 pm

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Speeches will be delivered by Mayor Hillyer, Colonel W. H. Hulsey and others. There will be a variety of exercises and a good time generally.

"OUR MISSION."

Remarkable Success of a Sunday School Just One Year Old.

Night before last the first anniversary of "Our Mission" Sunday school was celebrated at the hall used by the school in that part of the city known as "Brooklyn." The room was filled to overflowing with the children and teachers of the school and friends who had come out to enjoy the occasion. The history of this school is truly remarkable. It was founded just one year ago, by two or three good men, who realized that there were in the northwestern portion of the city a large number of children who could not be reached by the existing instrumentalities of the churches. They were children who would not go to any of the churches under any circumstances and the good work was begun right in their midst.

One Sunday afternoon seventeen children were gotten together and the Sunday school was organized

IN A PASSENGER CAR,

which stood on a side track of the Western and Atlantic railroad. It was christened "Our Mission" and has been so called ever since. The children took to the school from the start and the attendance steadily increased. The present hall was obtained last fall. "Our Mission" is now one of the largest and best Sunday schools in Atlanta. At the anniversary were present one hundred and forty one children, members of the school, a wonderful result for one year's work. An address sketching the history of the work was made by Mr. R. E. W. Palmer. The exercises consisted mainly of singing, reading, and recitations by the children, who acquitted themselves with great credit.

The influence of the school has been felt throughout the entire quarter of the city in which it is situated, and much more good is expected to come from it.

Seventh Georgia Reunion.

A reunion of the surviors of the Seventh Georgia regiment will take place in Atlanta July 21st. Dr. Samuel Hape and Mr. Charles K. Maddox are arranging the details of the reunion. These gentlemen are anxious to learn as soon as possible the names and number of people who anticipate attending the meeting so that a sufficient number of plates can be prepared. It is believed that the attendance will be quite large.

Railroad Song Service.

A service of song and praise at the Railroad Young Men's Christian association rooms to-night, led by J. A. Buchanan. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to be present.

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central or (90th Meridian time.)

SAVANNAH, GA., May 10, 1885.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1885, PASsenger trains on these roads will run as follows:

READ DOWN.

C. R. R.—MainLine Savannah and Atlanta Divisions.	No. 15† Acc.	No 53* Pass'ger.	No. 51* Pass'ger.
Savannah.........Lv	5 40 pm	8 45 pm	9 40 am
Oliver.........Ar	7 27 pm	10 23 pm	11 22 am
Millen.........Ar		11 34 pm	12 35 pm
Millen.........Lv		11 46 pm	1 10 pm
Tennille.........Lv		1 49 am	3 12 pm
Gordon.........Ar	No. 1* Pass'ger.	2 59 am	4 31 pm
Macon.........Ar		3 45 am	5 25 pm
Macon.........Lv	8 30 am	3 57 am	6 20 pm
Barnesville.........Ar	10 09 am	5 30 am	7 56 pm
Barnesville.........Lv	10 09 am	5 30 am	7 56 pm
Griffin.........Ar	10 44 am	6 05 am	8 32 pm
Atlanta.........Ar	12 25 pm	7 30 am	10 10 pm

	No.11* Ac
Lv Barnesville.........	4 45 a m
Ar Griffin.........	5 08 a m
Ar Atlanta.........	7 50 a m

C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 21‡ Acc.	No. 19* Pass'ger.	No. 17* Pass'ger.
Millen.........Lv	am	2 30 am	2 15 pm
Augusta.........Ar	am	5 50 am	4 15 pm

Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.			No. 25† Pass'ger.
Gordon.........Lv			4 35 pm
Milledgeville.........Ar			5 49 pm
Eatonton.........Ar			7 49 pm

UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.		No. 35.† Pas'enger	No. 33.† Pas'enger
Barnesville.........Lv		6 10 pm	10 30 am
Thomaston.........Ar		7 15 pm	11 35 am

S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD			No.2† Pas'enger
Griffin.........Lv			12 30 pm
Newnan.........Ar			3 15 pm
Carrollton.........Ar			5 10 pm

S.W.& M. & E. RY —MAIN LINE.		No. 9.* Acc.	No. 1.* Pas'enger
Macon.........Lv			10 30 am
Fort Valley.........Ar			11 25 am
Smithville.........Ar			2 07 pm
Smithville.........Lv			2 27 pm
Cuthbert.........Ar			3 49 pm
Eufaula.........Ar			4 54 pm
Eufaula.........Lv		2 52 am	4 59 pm
Union Springs.........Ar		5 04 am	4 59 pm
Union Springs.........Lv		5 19 am	6 26 pm
Montgomery.........Ar		7 40 am	8 00 am

S W R.R. ALBANY LINE.	No. 25* Pas'enger	No. 25* Pas'enger	No. 9* Pas'enger
Macon.........Lv			7 50 pm
Fort Valley.........Ar			8 58 pm
Fort Valley.........Lv			8 58 pm
Smithville.........Ar			10 55 pm
Smithville.........Lv		2 27 pm	10 55 pm
Albany.........Ar		3 27 pm	11 55 pm

S W.R R—PERRY BRANCH.		No. 23† Pas'enger	No. 21† Pas'enger
Fort Valley.........Lv		9 05 pm	11 50 am
Perry.........Ar		9 50 pm	12 35 am

S.W.R R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.			No. 27† Pas'enger
Albany.........Lv			3 45 pm
Blakely.........Ar			7 15 pm

S. W. R.R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH			No. 29† Pass'ger
Cutbert.........Lv			4 00 pm
Fort Gaines.........Ar			5 23 pm

EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD.			No. 31† Pass'ger.
Eufaula.........Lv			6 15 pm
Clayton.........Ar			6 30 pm

S.W.RR.—COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.		No. 19.* Acc.	No. 5.* Pass'ger
Macon.........Lv		6 20 pm	10 10 am
Fort Valley.........Ar		8 40 pm	11 24 am
Columbus.........Ar		1 50 am	2 47 pm

READ UP.

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Millen.........Ar	1 52 pm	3 46 am	
Tennille.........Ar	12 01 pm	1 46 am	
Gordon.........Ar	10 44 am	12 32 am	No. 2* Pass'ger.
Macon.........Lv	10 10 am	11 48 pm	
Macon.........Ar	10 00 am	11 35 pm	7 30 pm
Barnesville.........Lv	8 32 am	9 55 pm	5 53 pm
Barnesville.........Ar	8 32 am		5 53 pm
Griffin.........Ar	8 01 am	9 21 pm	5 18 pm
Atlanta.........Lv	6 30 am	7 40 pm	3 40 pm

	No. 8* Acc
Ar Tennille.........	8 15 p m
Ar Gordon.........	5 43 p m
Lv Macon.........	4 15 p m

	No.12* Acc
Lv Barnesville.........	7 49 p m
Ar Griffin.........	7 01 p m
Lv Atlanta.........	5 00 p m

C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 18* Pass'ger.	No. 20* Pass'ger.	No. 22‡ Acc.
Millen.........Ar	10 30pm	9 30 am	pm
Augusta.........Lv	12 30 am	1 0' pm	pm

Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.	No. 26† Pass'ger		
Gordon.........Ar	4 35 pm	....	....
Milledgeville.........Ar	6 33 pm	....	....
Eatonton.........Lv	7 40 pm	....	....

UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.	Pas'enger No. 34.†	Pas'enger No. 36.†	
Barnesville.........Ar	9 35 am	5 35 pm	....
Thomaston.........Lv	8 15 am	8 30 pm	....

S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD.	No. 1† Pas'enger		
Griffin.........Ar	9 40 am	....	....
Newnan.........Ar	6 58 am	....	....
Carrollton.........Lv	5 30 am	....	....

W. & M. & E. RY. MAIN LINE	No. 2.* Pas'enger	No. 10.* Acc.	
Macon.........Ar	5 40 pm	....	....
Fort Valley.........Ar	4 26 pm	....	....
Smithville.........Lv	2 07 pm	....	....
Smithville.........Ar	1 47 pm	....	....
Cuthbert.........Ar	12 22 pm	....	....
Eufaula.........Lv	11 20 pm	....	....
Eufaula.........Ar	11 15 am	8 41 pm	....
Union Springs.........Lv	9 43 am	6 13 pm	....
Union Springs.........Ar	9 43 am	6 00 pm	....
Montgomery.........Lv	8 05 am	3 30 pm	....

R.R—ALBANY & S.W. LINE.	No. 4* Pas'enger	No. 26* Pas'enger	No. 2* Pas'enger
Macon.........Ar	8 10 am	....	....
Fort Valley.........Lv	6 58 am	....	....
Fort Valley.........Ar	6 58 am	....	....
Smithville.........Lv	5 05 am	....	....
Smithville.........Ar	5 05 am	1 30 am	10 30 pm
Albany.........Lv	4 10 am	12 40 am	8 27 am

S. W. R. R—PERRY BRANCH.	No. 22† Pas'enger	No. 24† Pas'enger	
Fort Valley.........Ar	4 15 pm	6 45 am	....
Perry.........Lv	3 30 pm	6 00 am	....

S.W.R R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.	No. 28† Pas'enger		
Albany.........Ar	12 01 am	....	....
Blakely.........Lv	8 30 am	....	....

S. W. R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH.	No. 32† Pass'ger.		
Cuthbert.........Ar	11 58 pm	....	....
Fort Gaines.........Lv	10 35 am	....	....

EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD	No. 32† Pass'ger.		
Eufaula.........Ar	9 27 am	....	....
Clayton.........Lv	8 00 am	....	....

S. W. RR.—COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.	No. 6.* Pass'ger	No. 18† Acc.	
Macon.........Ar	6 00 pm	7 00 am	....
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Columbus.........Lv	1 20 pm	11 35 pm	....

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Remarkable Success of a Sunday School Just One Year Old.

Night before last the first anniversary of "Our Mission" Sunday school was celebrated at the hall used by the school in that part of the city known as "Brooklyn." The room was filled to overflowing with the children and teachers of the school and friends who had come out to enjoy the occasion. The history of this school is truly remarkable. It was founded just one year ago, by two or three good men, who realized that there were in the northwestern portion of the city a large number of children who could not be reached by the existing instrumentalities of the churches. They were children who would not go to any of the churches under any circumstances and the good work was begun right in their midst.

One Sunday afternoon seventeen children were gotten together and the Sunday school was organized

IN A PASSENGER CAR,

which stood on a side track of the Western and Atlantic railroad. It was christened "Our Mission" and has been so called ever since. The children took to the school from the start and the attendance steadily increased. The present hall was obtained last fall. "Our Mission" is now one of the liveliest and best Sunday schools in Atlanta. At the anniversary were present one hundred and forty one children, members of the school, a wonderful record for one year's work. An address sketching the history of the work was made by Mr. H. E. W. Palmer. The exercises consisted mainly of singing, reading, and recitations by the children, who acquitted themselves with great credit.

The influence of the school has been felt throughout the entire quarter of the city in which it is situated, and much more good is expected to come from it.

Seventh Georgia Reunion.

A reunion of the survivors of the Seventh Georgia regiment will take place in Atlanta July 21st. Dr. Samuel Hape and Mr. Charles K. Maddox are managing the details of the reunion. These gentlemen are anxious to learn as soon as possible the names and number of people who anticipate attending the meeting so that a sufficient number of plates can be prepared. It is believed that the attendance will be quite large.

Railroad Song Service.

A service of song and praise at the Railroad Young Men's Christian association rooms to-night, led by J. A. Buchanan. Ladies and gentlemen interested are requested to be present.

A BOLD BAD ROBBER.

HE DOES A NEAT PIECE OF WORK IN THE SUBURBS.

Entering a Private House He Steals Keys With Which to Open a Safe in Another Building—Securing His Plunder He Thoughtfully Returns the Keys.

Dr. Quillian's safe at 212 Marietta was robbed Tuesday night.

The robbery was the neatest piece of work ever accomplished in Atlanta, and will probably baffle the detectives altogether.

Dr. Quillian, as receiver, is managing the Asher drug store. The store room is one of the largest on Marietta street, and is separated into two parts by a partition located about half way between the front and rear of the store. At the rear of the drug store, as made by this partition, is the usual prescription case. Near this prescription case the safe which was robbed was deposited. The safe is a large, old time, cumbersome affair. It was made when there was no such thing as combination locks in existence. The heavy door was equipped with large, heavy bolts, which were thrown in and out of place by a key. The safe has been in service for years, but has never been robbed before.

Dr. Quilliam resides on Marietta street near the drug store.

THE FIRST STEP.

Tuesday night before the doctor closed up he counted his cash and depositing it with the books in the safe locked it and dropped the key in his pocket. That night he retired at his usual hour and soon fell asleep. Some time during the night a burglar entered Dr. Quillian's room and after searching the doctor's clothing, found the key to the store door and the key to the safe. These were evidently what the burglar was after for he declined to appropriate to his own use the doctor's watch. Neither did he molest his purse or anything else. After securing the keys the burglar left Dr. Quillain's room and the house. He then crossed the street, and under the full glare of an electric light, unlocked the front door to the drug store, turned the knob and walked in. The burglar then closed the door, and advancing to the safe, unlocked the door. The safe key went into the lock without any trouble and by a simple twist of the wrist the burglar threw the bolts back. Then one strong pull opened the safe door and placed the contents of the safe within the reach of the burglar. To open the drawer was the work of a minute, and then the thief took out the money, amounting to

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The burglar did not touch any papers. He was evidently after nothing but money.

After securing the money the burglar closed the safe door and locked it. He then left the store and locking the door after him, walked across the street to Dr. Quillean's home. He approached a window in the kitchen where he found one pane of glass gone. Through this opening he threw the keys and then turning upon his heel, walked quietly away without awakening any one or being seen.

Yesterday morning when Dr. Quillian arose he found his clothing scattered about the room. This attracted his attention quickly, for he had always laid them upon a chair. The first idea that presented itself to Dr. Quillian's mind was that he had been robbed. He examined his clothing hurriedly, but missed nothing. True, the keys were gone but at that time the doctor gave that no thought because he could not see why any one would steal the keys. However, while he was dressing, a member of the family found the keys in the kitchen and at once brought them to the doctor, explaining how and where they had been found. The instant

THE KEYS WERE BROUGHT IN

to the doctor he recalled that he had not came across them while he was examining his clothing. The finding of the keys in the kitchen was something the doctor could not understand. He remembered distinctly that he had placed them in his pockets when he locked the store the previous night. He had not placed them in the kitchen. No one had been in his room that he knew of during the night. The doctor could not understand it, and with a suspicion that something was wrong, he went to his store. He found the door locked. He opened it and went in. He went to the safe and found his loss.

Dr. Quillian reported the matter to Captain Crim at once and the captain began an investigation. He knew at once that the robbery was committed by some one who was familiar with Dr. Quillian's habits and home. In the investigation the captain learned that a negro named Henry Parks, who had been working for Dr. Quillan for some time, appeared uneasy. The captain soon became satified that Parks knew something about the robbery, and he was pulled in.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

The State Convention Held Here Yesterday. Election of Officers.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Legion of Honor of the state of Georgia was held yesterday at Kennesaw council rooms over Lowry's bank, on Alabama street, corner of Loyd. Commander B. H. Richardson, of Savannah, presided. Representatives from forty or more councils in the state were present. Reports were read by the delegates representing these organizations, showing that in every instance each council was in a most prosperous condition.

The annual election of officers then took place with the following result:

Grand commander, E. T. Shubrick, of Washington.
Vice grand commander, Dr. L.S. Ledbetter, of Cedartown.
Orator, Walter C. Beeks, of Griffin.
Secretary, Dr. Pierce Hubert, of Warrenton.
Treasurer, J. O. Adams, of Eatonton.
Guide, John F. Stilwell, of Griffin.
Chaplain, Robert Chappel, of Athens.
Sentry, Charles E. Gilbert, of Perry.
Warden, George S. Owens, of Marietta.

B. H. Richardson, being the retiring grand commander, becomes the past grand commander of the state. Macon was selected as the next place of meeting on the third Wednesday in July, 1886.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

O. I. C.
(Old Indian Cure.)

Is the best blood remedy known. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and never known to fail, though tested in thousands of cases that baffled the skill of physicians.

Dr. Joseph Palmer, Reagin, Ga., writes: "I have used it extensively in my practice twenty years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a specific for blood diseases in any form."

Dr. F. A. Toomer, Pery, Ga., says: "It is the best blood purifier known, and to suffering woman a God-send for her peculiar ailments."

It will promptly and permanently cure Syphilis in any stage, Scrofula, Eczema, White Swelling, Catarrh, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Tetter and every form of blood disease or skin disease due to impure blood. $1.50 per large bottle.

THE O. I. C. Co., Perry, Ga.

Sold in Atlanta, Ga., wholesale and retail, by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall, and retail by C. O. Tyner, corner Broad and Marietta, and Geo. O. Sanger, corner Decatur and Peachtree. tf

Murder.

L. B. Davis, actioneer, 30 Peachtree.—Attend sale of five hundred plows at 17 North Broad, this p. m., 4 o'clock sharp, at Benjamin Bros. store.

GOOD BYE.

In 30 days we will move our Trunk Factory to Memphis. We intend to sell all the goods we have on hand if putting them at low prices will sell them. Trunks, Valises, Bags and leather goods at bottom prices. Goodman, Barrett & Co., 30 Wall street.

THE PAY TRAIN.

The Chain of Evidence Against the Prisoners—How the Detectives Talk.

The police department and the detectives made some reliable disclosures yesterday in the Richmond and Danville pay car stealing. These disclosures have been imparted to no one except the officers of the road.

The officers in charge of the case do not consider that they have brought the matter to a conclusion, and for this reason they decline to tell what they have ascertained. However, some of their well guarded secrets have leaked out.

It is generally known that the two men who have been arrested are almost certain of a conviction. Chief Connolly and the Farrell detective agency are working in unison, and the chief and Mr. Matt O'Brien are certain that they have two of the men. The other man is so far unknown.

The line of evidence against the two prisoners is almost complete. In the first place, the officers will be able to prove that Noland was in Atlanta

FROM DARK MONDAY

until two o'clock the next morning. This he admits himself. Then they will prove that he was seen near the wreck soon after the wreck was accomplished, and that he was one of the three men who was seen going into Decatur by Mr. Hopkins. They will be able to establish the fact that he was one of the three men seen in the Georgia road yard a few hours before the car was stolen. They know that he has acted as a guilty man generally acts after his capture. Then again, he was positively identified by Mr. Groser just before Mr. Groser was shot at. His conflicting statements to Detective Jones, after his arrest, and his partial admission all form links in the chain of evidence now being forged against him. Noland admits being near the wreck. He says that he slept near the place a few hours, and that he talked to some men who were placing the engine on the track. No one who was working at the wreck remembers having seen him, and all agree that no person walked by at the early hour at which Noland claims to have passed. It this be true the question Noland will have to answer is:

"Where did you find out so much about the stealing of the pay car as you told in Decatur to that negro before you left for Greensboro?"

THE EVIDENCE STRENGTHENED.

The negro to whom Noland talked at Decatur says that Noland went into the details of the affair, and told him that it was a Georgia road engine.

The officers in charge of the prisoner are guarding him closely. They decline to allow a lawyer or reporter to see or talk with him, and say that he must not be seen.

The chain against Hart, the negro, is almost as strong. In the first place, Hart left his home Monday night about eleven o'clock, and never returned until five the next morning. Early yesterday morning he asked Chief Connolly to allow him to see the woman with whom he boarded. The chief at once sought the woman, and from her learned that Hart had been away all night, and that when he came back the next morning he looked tired and worn out.

Hart has been working about railroads a long time, and is a good hand. He understands his business. When he was arrested a switch key was found in his possession. The yard man who saw the three men in the yard, says that he also saw Hart later in the night. Hart was walking about the switch which opens the track on which the pay car was standing.

A CONFESSION RUMORED.

It is even intimated about police headquarters that Hart has made a clean confession, but as no one is permitted to see him the truth of the statement cannot be ascertained.

The Richmond and Danville road have instructed Chief Connolly and Mr. Matt O'Brien to spare no money in sifting the affair. They say that the truth must come, and that they are willing to await months for it. The two officers are working quietly and slowly on the matter and are certainly determined to get at the bottom. The railroad appreciates what Mr. Groser did for them and the company is glad that the loss was no greater than that caused by the broken cars.

Yesterday Mr. Matt O'Brien was asked what he thought of the case.

"Don't think," he answered.

"Well, what have you done?"

"Nothing. There's nothing to do."

"Given the case up?"

"By no means. Don't intend to give it up either until we get through with it."

"What do you think about the men who have been arrested? Were they in the affair?"

"What men?"

"Noland and Hart."

"Who said they were? Have they confessed?"

"Not that I know of, but Chief Connolly says that they are guilty."

"Chief Connolly? Who is he? Now, let me

GIVE YOU A POINTER

or two. In the first place the men who did that work are as good as in the chaingang. Who and what they are you will not find out until the case is concluded. You see, a criminal thinks every bush an officer, and the less said about this matter the better off we all are."

Last night Chief Connolly had a long conference with Noland and Hart, but what he ascertained or what they talked about is not known. The chief evidently considers that he has a hard case to handle. He had just completed his arrangements to leave Atlanta for two weeks rest, and was to have gone last night, but this affair has caused him to defer his trip.

"What do you think of the case now?" he was asked last night.

"It is in good shape," he answered.

"Any developments today?"

"None whatever. Be patient and you will know all."

"Are the men you have in it?"

"What men?"

"Noland and Hart."

"Who said they were?"

"Mr. Matt O'Brien, of the Farrell detective agency."

"Who is Matt O'Brien?" asked the chief, as he walked away.

The case stands pretty much as it did yesterday morning, only the officers have made their chain of evidence stronger.

The Grant House

Is one of the most pleasant and delightful places to stop at in the city, with all the modern improvements of a first-class hotel. The rooms are large and commodious, the bill of fare cannot be excelled. It is sufficient to let the public know that Mrs. N. N. Archer is still proprietress of this elegant house.

We are receiving Glen Mary lump coal daily. Orders filled promptly at summer rates. Write us for prices. J. C. Wilson & Co., 7 Spring street. Fri, sun, tues.

Here's your "Lumber King!" Call on me for any article that a house builder needs, from basement to attic. W. J. Willingham, 64 Elliott street.

I can furnish the building public with the best yellow pine doors made south, north or anywhere else. W. J. Willingham, 64 Elliott street. 2w

Read the advertisement headed O. I. C. It may prove of lasting benefit to you. tf

Good crowd now at Tate Spring.

Prime lump Glen Mary coal at summer rates; J. C. Wilson & Co., sole agents, 7 Spring street, telephone No. 312. fri, sun, tues.

Health and pleasure at Tate Spring.

Oil finish Yellow Pine, Doors, Sash and Blinds a specialty at W. J. Willingham's, 64 Elliott street.

Good crowd now at Tate Spring.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

Fresh lime received daily. Orders promptly filled. J. C. Wilson & Co. fri, sun, tues.

Tickets on sale for Tate Spring.

STILSON. Jeweler.

Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing and Bottom Prices

53 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA GA.

GEORGE MUSE, CLOTHIER.

38 WHITEHALL STREET

My Spring and Summer stock is complete in all departments. Mens, Boys' and Children's suits in Great variety at hard pan prices. My stock of Fine Imported Corkscrews in Brown Dahlia and Wine colors is elegant. Call and examine. Will guarantee prices low as the lowest.

GEORGE MUSE,
38 Whitehall.

THAT DISPUTED PROXY.

Mr. B. J. Wilson Explains the Whole Transaction.

ATLANTA, GA., July 15.—Editors Constitution: In your report of proceedings at the meeting of the stockholders of "the Central Bank Block association" in this morning's issue of your paper, the following paragraph, which does me great injustice, occurs:

The next squabble arose over the report of the committee on credentials. "Adverse report was made upon a certain proxy held by Mr. Finley. The debate brought out the fact that the stock belonged to B. J. Wilson; that on Friday Wilson sold the stock to R. H. Knapp, and gave a written proxy to Mr. Finley, authorizing him to vote the stock, which was no longer his, but belonged to Mr. Knapp."

Being under the impression that your reporter was either misled or misapprehended the facts during the discussion, I beg to submit the following facts in relation to that transfer of stock:

Meeting Mr. Finley accidentally on the streets Friday morning, and during a conversation in reference to the management of the property of "The Central Bank Block association," Mr. Finley remarked that he wanted every stockholder to be present. I replied as for myself I had but little interest in the matter and did not care to be mixed up with it, and in all probability would not be there, but if Mr Finley desired it I would give him a proxy to vote my stock in my stead. Mr. Finley accepted the proposition and took my proxy then and there. Late in the afternoon of the same day, I sold this stock to R. H. Knapp for Mr. A. P. Stewart, stating to Mr. Knapp that I had given a proxy to Mr. Finley. Mr. Knapp promptly replied that it made no difference, and he did not care to vote it. When having the stock transferred I stated to Mr. Parks (who was acting in Mr. Finley's stead, the facts above stated. And in order to secure the proxy to Mr. Finley beyond all cavil, I requested Mr. Parks that no transfer be made on the books 'till Monday. Knowing from information that the bylaws of the "association required that the transfer books be closed three days before the annual meeting, and that the person whose name appeared on the stock ledger at that time could alone vote it. Mr. Knapp bought this stock of me, with the above distinct reservation, on Friday afternoon as aforesaid; and on Monday when delivering the stock to him, the reservation was reiterated. My surprise was great upon learning that at the meeting yesterday Mr. Knapp claimed that he represented the stock, and that he alone had the right to vote it, and objected to Mr. Finley's voting the proxy. Your report having placed me in a wrong light, I beg you will do me the justice of inserting the above facts in your paper. Respectfully,

B. J. WILSON.

TO LOAN

Two loans of $2000 each and one loan of $3000 can be had on strictly gilt-edge Atlanta Real Estate, at greatly reduced rates, on five years' time, if applied for soon.

C. P. N. BARKER,
31½ Peachtree.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad Co. will sell Round TripTickets during the season, every Saturday and Sunday, to OCONEE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS STATION for $2.00.

Tickets good to return on the following Monday a. m. train. OCONEE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS CO.

Lime! Lime! Lime!!

Alabama lime fresh always on hand. Orders promptly filled. J. C. Wilson & Co., 7 Spring street. fri, sun, tues.

Tickets on sale for Tate Spring.

Any size Timber or any quantity at my yard, 64 Elliott, at W. J. Willingham's.

Health and pleasure at Tate Spring.

ECONOMY.

House Cleaning Made Cheap and Easy by the use of

LUSTRABO.

IT CLEANS SILVER AND PLATED WARE, glassware, window glass, plate glass, nickle britannia, brass, copper, steel, bronze, show cases, and all other bright metals without injury, painted wood work, frescoed walls, tin, etc. It gives a brightness and lustre unequaled by anything ever offered to the public, and is a first class kitchen soap. Ask your druggist and grocer for it. Only ten cents per cake.

5,000 POUNDS FRESH TURNIP SEED.

Now is the time to plant. Send for wholesale prices. MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
tu thur sat & sun

G — Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having sold your excellent preparation known as G for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it. J. C. Williams & Co. Syracuse, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Agents.

CORSETS

MADE BY THE

CROMPTON CORSET COMPANY

BEAR THEIR TRADE MARK IN MONOGRAM THUS

TRADE MARK

RELIABLE QUALITY. Not Rubbish,
ELEGANT STYLES, Not Shapelessness,
PERFECT EASE, Not Discomfort,

Are attained by wearing the goods made by the

CROMPTON CORSET CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

We expect to have our goods placed on the market by the 15th August.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia. O. A. Lochrane who sues on behalf of himself and others, complainant, vs. the Southern Telegraph Company et. al., defendant.

TO ALL BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN Telegraph Company and whosoever it may concern, take notice: That in compliance with the mandates of a decree entered June 16th, 1885, in the above cited cause, I hereby notify all parties interested that on the fourth day of August next ensuing, and from day to day, as the exigencies of the case may require, beginning at the hour of 10 a.m. at my office, No. 44½ South Pryor street, in the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, I shall sit for the purpose of taking testimony touching the validity or invalidity of the creation and issue of the bonds of the said the Southern Telegraph Company under its mortgages to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustees of said Southern Telegraph Company, and shall then and there take proof as to how, to whom and for what consideration said bonds were issued, and as to how many were lawfully and in good faith created and are now outstanding, together with their amounts and by whom now held, and to generally investigate their legality or illegality in the hands of the holders presenting the same, and all of said bondholders are further notified that according to said mandate and decree Charles F. Dittler and any other holder of said bonds who is not now, and who may not hereafter become a party to any litigation embracing the same cause of action or controversy now pending in any other jurisdiction, and who may now or hereafter elect this forum, shall have leave to present his or her demand and make proof thereof before me.

RICHARD H. CLARK,
Special Master.

Atlanta, Ga., July 7th, 1885.

CONCENTRATED CRAB ORCHARD GENUINE TRADE MARK WATER.

The Great Renovator

USED, RECOMMENDED AND INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE ONLY REMEDY THAT ACTS ON ALL OF THE GREAT ORGANS OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

4 — THE LIVER, THE KIDNEYS, THE STOMACH, THE BOWELS. — 4

SURE—SAFE—SPEEDY.

Possesses the Combined Medicinal Virtues Of all the Famous Natural Waters

CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA are promptly cured by it. We control all the products of these famous springs, both salts and water. All genuine preparations bear the "Crab Apple" trade mark on the labels. Get the genuine "Crab Apple" brand. Concentrated Water, 35cts.; Genuine Salts, in sealed packages, 10 cents and 25 cents each.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Proprietors.
SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

For sale by Magnus & Hightower, George D. Sanger, and Schumann's Pharmacy.
sun tue thu

THERE MAY BE A FEW Who Still Doubt

If so they will find in our office many such letters as the following, but none that are entitled to more consideration:

With my experience I pronounce

Brewer's Lung Restorer

the best lung remedy made. Four of my brother and sisters had died with consumption, and about three years ago I became so exhausted by a long continued cough, accompanied with low fever and night sweats, that I could barely get about and my friends gave up all hope. I coughed so incessantly that I could not sleep at all. After trying several lung medicines I began the use of

Brewer's Lung Restorer

and was greatly benefited by the first bottle, gaining flesh and strength and resuming work. I continued to take it and am as stout now as I ever was, rarely ever cough nor do I suffer with my lungs any more than they never had been affected.

I am never without a bottle of it in my house During the winter I give it to my little children, even a little fellow three years old, for anything like common colds, or when they show any evidence of croup and always with the most satisfactory results. Very truly,

G. E. HUGELY,
Barnesville, Georgia.

Brewer's Lung Restorer contains no opiates in any form.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR
MACON GEORGIA.

Everything Goes.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

—OF—

Our Cassimere Suits

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS' AND CHILDREN Marked Down 50 Per Ct.

EXTRA PANTS FOR MEN Boys' and Children,

AT LESS THAN COST.

We must unload to make room for our new fall stock.

NO SHODDY GOODS.

Fashionable Tailor-Made

CLOTHING.

The best stock of Underwear, Neckwear and Furnishing Goods in the city.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.

41 WHITEHALL STREET.

PETER LYNCH

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,

Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff,

HARDWARE, GLASS & CROCKERY-WARE, BOOTS, SHOES,

Harness, Upper, Sole and Lace Leather,

—ALSO—

PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, GUNS, And Ammunition.

FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS.

Just now receiving a fully supply of TURNIP SEED, Grown This Season.

Mellville and Mason's

IMPROVED FRUIT JARS

Quarts and Half Gallons.

Terms Cash. PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets.
Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM HABIT CURED IN 15 DAYS

NO CURE NO PAY. IF YOU DOUBT US TRY us. Will you be cured or will you doubt us and still suffer.

DRS. NELMS & BROWN,
Smyrna, Cobb Co., Ga.
evd and 7p su

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

—VIA—

MONTGOMERY.

Two hours and 40 minutes quickest route to New Orleans. Twelve to 24 hours quickest line thereby to all points in Texas.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS

—BETWEEN—

Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change.

ATLANTA AND SELMA SHORT LINE,

—VIA—

MONTGOMERY

Only 8 hours to Selma. Only 13 hours to Meridian. Through time table in effect July 5, 1885.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY.

	No. 59.	No. 52.
Lv. Atlanta.........	1 20 pm	10 40 pm
Ar Fairburn.........	2 02 pm	11 25 pm
" Palmetto.........	2 13 pm	11 38 pm
" Newnan.........	2 39 pm	12 06 am
" Grantville.........	3 04 pm	12 33 am
" Hogansville.........	3 17 pm	12 48 am
" LaGrange.........	3 41 pm	1 19 am
" West Point.........	4 03 pm	1 52 am
" Opelika.........	4 50 pm	2 41 am
Ar. Columbus, Ga.........	7 18 pm	12 14 m
LvColumbus.........	8 00 am	12 40 pm
" Montgom'y.........	6 55 pm	5 00 am
Ar. Pensacola.........	5 30 am	2 10 pm
" Mobile.........	2 40 am	2 00 pm
" N.Orleans.........	7 45 am	7 30 pm
Lv. Atlanta.........	1 20 pm	10 40 pm
Ar.West Point.........	4 08 pm	1 52 am
" Montgomery.........	6 55 pm	5 00 am
" Selma.........	9 05 pm	10 15 am
" Meridian.........	1 42 am	....
" Jackson.........	7 50 am	....
" Vicksburg.........	10 20 am	....
" Monroe.........	4 55 pm	....
" Shreveport.........	9 30 pm	....

NORTH BOUND DAILY.

	No. 51.	No. 53.
Lv.N. Orleans.........	8 20 pm	8 00 am
" Mobile.........	1 15 am	1 35 am
" Montgom'y.........	9 35 am	8 30 pm
" Opelika.........	11 49 am	10 57 pm
Ar. Columbus.........	12 14 m	7 18 pm
Lv.Columbus.........	8 00 am	12 40 m
" West Point.........	12 35 m	11 47 pm
" LaGrange.........	1 04 pm	12 22n'gt
" Hogansville.........	1 30 pm	12 50 am
" Grantville.........	1 43 pm	1 04 am
" Newnan.........	2 09 pm	1 33 am
" Palmetto.........	2 42 pm	2 02 am
" Fairburn.........	2 52 pm	2 15 am
Ar. Atlanta.........	3 30 pm	3 00 am
Lv. Shreveport.........	6 30 am	....
" Monroe.........	11 15 am	....
" Vicksburg.........	7 00 pm	....
" Jackson.........	9 30 pm	....
" Meridian.........	2 40 am	....
" Selma.........	7 30 am	4 00 pm
" Montgomery.........	9 35 am	8 30 pm
" West Point.........	1 04 pm	12 22n'gt
" Atlanta.........	3 30 pm	3 00 am

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 50, solid train Atlanta to Selma. Palace day coach Atlanta to Meridian without change. Pullman Buffet sleeping car Atlanta to New Orleans without change.

No. 52, Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta to Selma, connecting at Montgomery with Pullman parlor cars for New Orleans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta. Solid train Selma to Atlanta. Palace day coach Meridian to Atlanta.

No. 53, Pullman parlor cars New Orleans to Montgomery. Pullman palace sleeper Selma and Montgomery to Atlanta.

CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
CECIL GABBETT, Gen. Manager, Montgomery, Alabama.



TO THE TRADE.

IMPROVED FLY FANS
MILLVILLE FRUIT JARS,
ICE CREAM REFRIGERATORS
GATE CITY STONE FILTERS,
Hotel and Saloon Fixtures.
Best Goods, Lowest Prices.

McBRIDE'S,
32 Wall St., Opposite Pass. Depot.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, July 15, 10:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment. time at each placed named:

	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity	Rain fall	Weather
Augusta	29 98	79	70	S. E	Light	.00	Clear
Savannah	29 97	80	..	S E	Light	.00	Clear
Jacksonville	29 96	79	..	S W	12	.16	Cloudy
Montgomery	29 92	81	70	N W	Light		Clear
New Orleans	29 92	83	74	S E	Light		Clear
Galveston	29 92	85	76	E	7		Clear

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of Observation.						
6:00 a m	29 89	70	66	N W	2	.00 Clear
10:00 a m	29 91	88	62	S	5	.00 Clear
2:00 p m	29 90	87	61	S	6	.00 Clear
6:00 p m	29 93	85	68	S E	5	.00 Fair
10:00 p m	29 98	72	67	S E	4	.00 Clear

Mean daily bar. 29.93 Maximum ther. 88.5
" " ther. 78.7 Minimum ther. 68 8
" " dew'pt 64 8 Total rain fall .00

"The Old Book Store,"
38 MARIETTA ST.,
OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE.
CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS.

WE ARE PREPARING FOR THE OPENING OF schools, colleges, etc.; desire to purchase all the school books you have to spare in large or small quantities. Bring them in.

FOR SALE.

Second-hand school, academy and college text books in splendid condition, at low prices, to suit all. Mail orders and inquiries receive prompt attention.

MEETINGS.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

All members of the society and all its friends, are cordially invited to assemble today, at 4 p.m., at the hall of the Young Men's Christian association for prayer and conference.

MRS. E C WITTER, President.
MISS M. H. STOKES, Secretary.

Attention, Hibernian Benevolent Association!

Meet promptly at your hall today at 4 o'clock to attend the funeral of our late brother, B. Hagan.

By order of the president.
T. NUNAN, Secretary.

Temperance Meeting.

Hon. John Thomas, member of the general assembly from Fulton county, will deliver a temperance speech at Good Templars hall, 65½ Whitehall street, this Thursday night at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

PERSONAL.

MR. HARPER HAMILTON, of Rome, was in Atlanta yesterday.

JUSTICE J. H. LANDRUM is to be congratulated. It is a boy weighing twelve pounds.

EDITOR B. H. RICHARDSON, of Savannah, is among the distinguished visitors to the city.

MR. GEO. W. SCIPLE has moved to his new residence, just completed, on Capitol avenue.

DR. L. HERMANN, chiropodist, has left for Savannah and expects to return within a month

EDITOR J. W. ANDERSON, of the Covington Star, paid THE CONSTITUTION a pleasant visit yesterday.

SENATOR NORTHEN, of Hancock county, will not move to Atlanta. It was reported some weeks ago that he would make this city his home very soon.

GUS BLACKBURN, of Atlanta, is building a handsome brick residence for Mr. Robert Medlock near Norcross, Ga.

GOVERNOR MCDANIEL, Senators Brown and Colquitt and Congressman Hammond are expected to return from the university commencement today at noon.

MR. PLEASANT E. STOVALL has come to Atlanta to represent the Augusta Chronicle during the session of the legislature. Mr. Stovall is known as one of the most prominent journalists in Georgia.

WE are sorry to learn that Goodman, Barrett & Co. will move their trunk factory to Memphis in thirty days. We are also astonished at the low prices they are selling their trunks, vallses and bags preparatory to moving.

DR. VIRGIL O. HARDON has resumed the practice of medicine, and will give special attention to diseases of women. Office and residence 38 North Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. Office hours 9 to 11 a m and 4 to 4 p. m. suns, tues & thurs

AT THE DENSMALL: A G Pendleton, Philadelphia; H Greenbaum, N Y; B W Wrenn, Tenn; S E Baker, Springfield, O; S H Solomons, Cincinnati; J F Carter, Tex; H Kersagrod, Baltimore; H Heller, N Y; R S Pierce, Waynesboro, Ga; John A North, Augusta, Ga; E W Mormane, N Y; F M Bailey, Nashville, Tenn; E Huble, Savannah; A Punoort, Ga; C H Nelson, Baltimore; N C Barks, Griffin; N S Hutchins, Lawrenceville, Ga; B S Anderson, F P C Co; A D Candler, Gainesville; H A Steward, St Louis; J D Boyd, Griffin; J A McGehe, Greenville, Ala; L D Shannon, Macon; Walter Carroll, New Orleans; Paul T Haskel, Savannah; Robt Chinon, Macon; J R Traylor, Ga; N M Collins, Griffin; H V Johnson, Johnsonville; T Wheatley, Americus, Ga; B H Griffith, J J Methorn, Baltimore; D Bukofrer, Dalton, Georgia; M J Winstock, Philadelphia; D Moses, W Myers, N Y; Geo F Harrison, Jr, Opelika; J W Spilcker, Baltimore; M Conner and wife, F S Zimmerman and wife, Troy, Ala; H H Caskey, Augusta; J J Allen, Ala; C Turner, Selma, Ala; J R Roberts, Ala; B Sodn, W S Hock, M B C Co; Mrs Fiexor, Greenville, Ala; J Patterson, Tuscaloosa, Ala; S L Forbes, James Terry, Anniston; Thomas H Dunn, Columbus, Miss; W J Ramsey, N Y; Mrs M E Holcomb, Miss B R Holcomb, Ga; P G Gilmore, Chicago; B R Brew, Baltimore; P M B Young, Cartersville; G W Bogan, Cincinnati; J D Williamson, Rome; N R Atkins, Philadelphia; R G Rickey, N O; W H Felton, Marshallville, Ga; J T McIntyre, Thomasville, Georgia; W G Russell, W T Whitmore, Baltimore; W D Kidder, Cuthburt; E W Thompson, Thomasville; W J Croswell, South Carolina; A O Bacon, Macon; E T Jackson, New York; B T Hatcher, Columbus; John Mayher, New York; John J Gage, St. Louis; E W Grimes, Baltimore; R B Russell, Athens; L N Whittle, Macon; Miss Chambus, Charlotte.

A preacher, who lived in South Bend,
Was afraid that his cough no'r would mend,
Now he preaches an hour
With ten-horse lung power,
Red Star Cough Cure was his friend.

Old papers for wrapping paper at Constitution office at 25 cents a hundred.

DRY GOODS. CARPETS. SHOES.
CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON AND CO.
Attend our Great Clearing Out Sale!

We have on hand about $100,000.00 worth of the Most Exquisite Imported and Domestic Goods and in order to open our New Store with New Goods we will, after this date and until we move, offer our whole stock, consisting of DRY GOODS, CARPETS AND SHOES—thousands of pieces—

REGARDLESS OF COST OF PRODUCTION!

And all at Prices to Close at Once, if possible. We are going to make a clean sweep. REMEMBER, we have no Shoddies and that every article is guaranteed as represented. We are determined in this matter and all we ask is for you to examine our goods.

Price Not The Object Now!

Entrance on Hunter Street, and will be until our New Store is finished,

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON AND CO.
DRY GOODS. CARPETS. SHOES.

IRON CLAD NOTES,

WITH MORTGAGE CLAUSE, AND WAIVING all homestead rights and exemptions, and the garnishment of wages,

PRONOUNCED BEST NOTE

in existence, sent postpaid 100 in a book upon receipt of sixty cents, or a book of 50 notes upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address

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MAUSALEUMS, MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, ETC., PAVING
AND CURBING STONES.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR
LARGE CONTRACTS.

Estimates promptly made from plans and specifications. Address

J. A. ALEXANDER, PRESIDENT,
ATLANTA, GA.
I. F. HUMMEL, Agent, Stone Mountain.

CONSUMPTION!

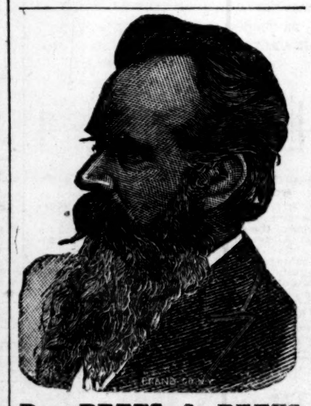
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE CENTRAL Saloon, under the H. I. Kimball house, corner Pryor and Wall streets, with three years lease will be sold at auction on Monday, July 20th, at 11 a. m.

S. T. GRADY, Assignee.

O. A. SMITH
MANUFACTURER OF
Sulphuric Acid
66 Deg, Oil Vitriol,
AND OTHER CHEMICALS.
Office, 15 N. Forsyth, corner Walton, Atlanta, Ga
ALSO
DISTILLER OF COAL TAR.
Manufacturer of
Roofing and Paving Materials,
Tarred Roofing and Sheathing Felts.
PERFECTION BRAND OF
READY ROOFING.
Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing,
ROOF COATINGS, VARNISH, Etc.
No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.



Drs. BETTS & BETTS
Medical and Surgical Dispensary,
83½ WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

W. H. Betts, M. D., the consulting physician, is the oldest, most successful, best known specialist in the world. A graduate from four medical colleges, twenty-five years experience and extensive practice in England, France and America, and has secured a world-wide reputation in the treatment and cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases, embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions), Lost Manhood and Abuses of the Eye etc.

Our remedies act quickly and cure permanently.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal losses, night Emissions, losses of vital power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blue before the eyes, Dizziness, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, dull, listless, unfit for study or business and finds life a burden—permanently and privately cured.

BLOOD & SKIN. disease most horrible in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the head and bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular enlargements of the neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., etc., permanently cured when others have failed. Diseases, Syphilis

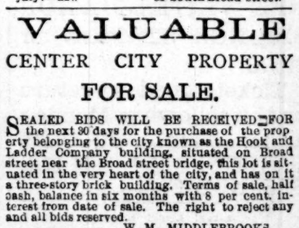
URINARY, Kidney and Bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

DRS. B. & B. Address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. Remarkable cures effected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide to Health. Enclose stamp.

Address, W. H. BETTS, M. D.,
83½ Whitehall St., Atlanta Ga
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In consequence of the latene termined to rapidly re
FINE CLOTHING FO
To effect our pur
Large Reductio
and invite the public generally offering in every
HIRSCH
42 and 44 WHI
HALL STREET.



The Best Alterative and Tonic
IN THE WORDD!
NATURE'S GREAT SPECIFIC
FOR EVERY FORM OF
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES!

Female Complaints, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Syphilis, Blood poisoning from whatever cause, and Malarial Poison.

For Treatise on BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES
WRITE TO
MACON MEDICINE CO.,
Sole Proprietors, MACON, GA.

Sold in powdered form, easy to prepare at home, with or without spirits—Small size, 25c; large size, $1. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. Liquid form—Small size, $1; large size, $1.75. d and wky

ZACK TAYLOR. DAVE WYLIE.
22 AND 24 WEST ALABAMA ST.
Z. E. TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLE

HAVING REFITTED ALL MY LIVERY AND added some new, I am prepared to wait on the public

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

For Pleasure Rides, Wedding Parties, Theater and Balls

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FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENCES IN THE CITY
On Large Shaded Lot,

Well set in grass, on prominent streets, with all modern improvements, with necessary outbuildings, at a

VERY LOW FIGURE.

Will take in part payment central city property. No better building in Atlanta. Terms easy.

HENDRIX & OSBORN,
31 South Broad street.

VALUABLE
CENTER CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR the next 30 days for the purchase of the property belonging to the city known as the Hook and Ladder Company building, situated on Broad street near the Broad street bridge, this lot is situated in the very heart of the city, and has on it a three-story brick building. Terms of sale, half cash, balance in six months with 8 per cent. interest from date of sale. The right to reject any and all bids reserved.

W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS,
Chairman Com. Pub. Bldgs and Grounds.
H. C. STOKDELL,
Chairman Board of Fire Masters.
Atlanta, July 8, 1885. july9—1m

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

You may think you have seen
CHEAP GOODS

But we know you have never seen such bargains as we are selling in

MULL AND SWISS
EMBROIDERIES.

The early bird only will secure them, for they are

SELLING FAST

This is Wednesday, the 15th July, and the run still continues on our

GINGHANS,
WHITE GOODS,
TABLE LINENS
AND COTTONADES.

You are especially invited to call, and don't forget it if you please.

HIRSCH BROS.

ss of the season we have deduce our large stock of
R MEN AND BOY'S
pose we have made
ns in our Prices
to see the bargains we are line shown by us.
BROS.,
EHALL STREET.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

You may think you have seen
CHEAP GOODS

But we know you have never seen such bargains as we are selling in

MULL & SWISS
EMBROIDERIES.

The early bird only will secure them, for they are

SELLING FAST.

This is Wednesday, the 15th July, and the run still continues on our

GINGHAMS,
WHITE GOODS,
Table Linens
AND
COTTONADES.

Your are especially invited to call, and don't forget it if you please.

HOLMES' SURE CURE
MOUTH WASH and DENTIFRICE

Cures Bleeding Gums, Ulcers, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading dentists. Prepared by Drs. J. F. & W. R. HOLMES, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For sale by all druggists and dentists.

BED-RIDDEN FOR LIFE!

MRS. ANNA RAMP, of Belair, Ga., under date of November 6, 1884, says: "I have been using your wonderful remedy, Bradfield's Female Regulator, in my family a long time, and I would to God that every afflicted woman in our land knew of its wonderful virtues and curative powers as I do; there would be a great deal less suffering among our sex. I am sure I would have been bed ridden for life had it not been for the Regulator. I recommend it to every woman I hear of who is suffering with any womb trouble, no matter of what description, and I have yet to hear of a single failure to cure"

No woman can tell when she may be similarly afflicted, and as all are liable to be so, it will pay every one who reads this, to cut it out and keep it. Send to the BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga., for a book treating on "Female Diseases" and their cure. Mailed free.



SUMMER RESORTS

OCEAN HOUSE.
TYBEE ISLAND.

THE GRANDEST SUMMER RESORT ON THE southern Atlantic coast, finest beach, best accommodations, neatest arrangements, newly fitted and furnished throughout. A visit to the famous artesian wells, whose medicinal properties are unsurpassed. Open air concerts. Charges moderate. Three daily trips to and from the city by palace steamers. For further particulars address

JOHN BRENNAN, Manager,
Ocean House, Tybee,
Marshall House, Savannah.

"PARADISE REGAINED,"
—OR—
A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME
In the "Land of the Sky."

HAYWOOD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS NEAR Waynesville, N. C., half mile from depot and telegraph office. I. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, M'gr. H. V. M. MILLER, M. D., Resident Physician. Send for circular with terms, etc. 1m

THE KENSINGTON,
SaratogaSprings

In the finest and most healthy location on Union Avenue, overlooking Congress Park, with an addition of 100 rooms, billiard room, children's play room, and new dining room. Opens June 13. JAMES H. RODGERS, owner and proprietor, also proprietor Coleman House, New York, and Erie Railway Dining Hall, Hornellsville, New York.

PERSONS STOPPING IN NEW YORK

FOR A SHORT TIME WILL FIND PLEASANT rooms, centrally located, and well-furnished table, at reasonable rates, by addressing the Misses CURRAN, 36 E. 29th St. New York. Refer to Mr. R. R McBurney, Gen'l Secretary Young Men's Christian Association of New York.

SEASON 1885.

THE OCONEE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS will be open for the reception of guests June 15th under competent management. Resident physician and Western Union telegraph office in the hotel.

For terms address,
OCONEE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS CO.,
Bowdre P. O., Hall county, Ga.
tues thurs

MRS. BARNARD'S
Boarding House
241 E. Fourteenth Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

MRS. LOU M. BARNARD, FORMERLY OF COlumbus, Ga., takes pleasure in informing southern tourists and business men, who contemplate visiting New York during the summer, that the capacity of her popular, centrally located boarding house has been largely increased, having three houses under her charge. She is prepared to entertain all who may favor her with their patronage. Accomodations first-class in every particular, and terms reasonable. Location as convenient as any hotel or private boarding house in the city. For particulars address

MRS. L. M. BARNARD,
241 E. Fourteenth st., New York.
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THE GREAT
ANNISTON INN.

One of the Finest, Most Complete in all its Appointments, The Most Home-like, the Best in the World,
Is Open to The Public.

THIS INN HAS BEEN BUILT IN ONE of the healthiest and most charming locations in the south, commanding the most beautiful scenery, the purest air, the healthiest water and the most delightful climate in the world; built one thousand feet above the gulf on an elevation on which the shady Mountain valley centres from every point, giving it the coolest summer breeze,

Making it one of the Most Delightful Summer Places on the Continent.

This Inn supplies a long felt want to the people of the south. Within a few hours' travel of New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, Montgomery, Selma, Eufaula, Columbus, Macon, Atlanta, Rome, Chattanooga and Knoxville. This Inn should commend itself to the commercial traveller, the business man, the overworked, the nervous, weary and broken down invalid as a place of comfort and rest, where the system will be built up, the nerves soothed and quited; within easy distance of their homes, to which they can, on emergency, quickly return, avoiding heat, dust, fatigue and expense of summer travel to the north and west.

The table is supplied with everything the markets afford, the cooking and service is the very best. The rooms are large, bright and elegantly furnished and ventilated, while every modern comfort and convenience has been provided for guests.

Nowhere else has so much been done to provide for the comfort of guests. Summer mileage rates; stop over and palace car tickets, etc., on sale in all southern cities.

Rates From $35.00 to $100 per Month.
For rooms apply in advance to
H. HARDELL,
Manager.

Dobbs & Bro.

Propose to Slaughter Prices in
FRUIT JARS,
JELLY GLASSES,
China Dinner and Tea Sets.
CHAMBER SETS
LAMP GOODS,
And in Fact Everything in our Line

Write or call on us for prices, as we propose to sell goods.

DOBBS & BRO.,
53 PEACHTREE STREET.
8p

DR. RICE,

For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at
322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky
Bet. Third and Fourth.

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his patients will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotency,

as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, Etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and all evidence removed from the system. Gonorrhœa, GLEET, Stricture, Gravel, Hernia, or Rupture, Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend patients to my care. This is for those not to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultation personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

of 100 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 12 M.

EDUCATION.

BELLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL,
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Prepares boys and young men for Business, College, or University. Full corps of instructors. Thoroughly and handsomely equipped. Beautiful and healthy location. For catalogue address

Bellevue P. O., Va. W. R. ABBOT, Prin.
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WALHALLA, S. C.

THIS COLLEGE WILL OPEN SEPT. 10, 1885, and continue 40 weeks. The expenses for board, room, fuel and light are $140. The village is free from malaria and the excitement of larger cities. The community moral. The Degree of Maid of Arts conferred on all graduates. Send for a catalogue to Dr. J. P. SMELTZER,
july15—dtilsep1 President.

Wesleyan Female College
MACON, GA.

THE 48TH ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS
Thursday, October 1st, 1885.

Elegant home with all modern comforts. Careful training. Best Literary, Musical and Art advantages. Moderate charges. To secure places apply early to

W. C. BASS, D.D., President,
or C. W. SMITH, D.D.,
july15—dtiloct1 Secretary.

Augusta Female Seminary,
STAUNTON, VA.,

MISS MARY J. BALDWIN.....PRINCIPAL.

Opens Sept. 2, 1885, Closes June, 1886.

UNSURPASSED IN ITS LOCATION, IN ITS buildings and grounds, in its general appointments and sanitary arrangements; its full corps of superior and experienced teachers; its unrivaled advantages in Music, Modern Languages, Elocution, Fine Arts, Pysical Culture and instruction in the theory and practice of Book-keeping; the successful efforts made to secure health, comfort and happiness; its opposition to extravagance; its standard of solid scholarship. Board, etc., and full English course, $250 00 for entire session. For full particulars apply to the principal for catalogues.

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30 Minutes from Broad St. Station, Philadelphia.

Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. FULL COLLEGE COURSE FOR BOTH SEXES—Classical, Scientific and Literary. Also A PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus.

For catalogue and full particulars, address
EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M., President,
Swarthmore, Pa.

MEAN'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

16 North Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

INSTRUCTION THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL. For circulars, address T. M. MEANS.

WASHINGTON AND LEE
UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Va.

INSTRUCTION IN THE USUAL ACADEMIC studies and in the professional schools of Law and Engineering. Location healthful; expenses moderate. Session opens September 17. For catalogue, address "Clerk of the Faculty."

G. W. C. LEE,
july7—d1m a President.

LAW SCHOOL
OF
WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY,
Gen. G. W. C. LEE, President.

INSTRUCTION BY TEXT BOOKS AND PRINTED lectures, with courses of lectures on special subjects by eminent jurists. Tuition and fees $80 for session of nine months, beginning September 17. For catalogue and full information, address Chas. A. Graves, Professor of Law, Lexington, Va.

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—AND—
WELLESLEY PREPARATORY.

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA (FORMERLY of Madame Clement's). Boarding and Day School for girls and young ladies, will reopen (25th year) September 16th. For circular and terms, address

ADA M. SMITH,
MRS. T. B. RICHARDS
su tu thu Principals.

NEW ENGLAND
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Boston, Mass., OLDEST in America; Largest and Best Equipped in the WORLD—100 Instructors, 1071 Students last year. Thorough Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German, and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, $5 to $20; board and room, $45 to $75 per term. Fall Term begins September 10, 1885. For Illustrated Calendar, giving full information, address,

E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., BOSTON, Mass.
july4—d3m sat mon thu &wky6t e o w

GEORGIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RE-OPENED ON the 6th of October next, with a full corps of competent and experienced teachers. The Military Department will receive special attention under the direction of a distinguished graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. For catalogue containing full information address

MAJ. JNO. A. CROWTHER, Superintendent
tue thu sun Savannah, Ga.

Albemarle Female Institute,
CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA.

FULL CORPS SUPERIOR TEACHERS; COURSE of instruction thorough and extensive; location healthful and accessible; scenery beautiful; surroundings most attractive. Terms very moderate. Order catalogue.

W. P. DICKENSON, Principal.
july8—d1m thu sat mon &wky



The College of Letters, Music and Art, opens September 30th. For catalogues demonstrating the unsurpassed advantages at lowest charges, address I. F. COX, President.
july1—d&wky2m LaGrange, Ga.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send you a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for self-cure, free of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address Prof. W. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR



THE

VOL. XVIII.

GEORGIA MUST PAY.

THE TREZEVANT CLAIM KNOCKED INTO AIR.

The Adverse Decision of Comptroller Lawrence Sustained by His Democratic Successor—J. Amber Smith in a New Role—Presidential Appointments—In the Departments.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Second Comptroller Maynard has decided that the state of Georgia is not entitled to receive the sum of $35,555, appropriated by the act of congress March 3, 1883, to reimburse the state for expenses incurred in the war of the revolution in 1777, but that the same must be set off against the amount due the United States from the state of Georgia, under the direct tax of 1861, levied by congress upon all the states, to defray the expenses of the war of the rebellion. The quota of this tax apportioned to the state of Georgia was $584,367, of which $512,955 still remains unpaid. The decision of the second comptroller is to the effect that the moneys appropriated to the state by the act of 1883, must be covered into the treasury of the United States, and applied, so far as it will go, to the extinguishment of the state's indebtedness under the direct tax act of 1861.

AMBLINGS OF J. AMBLER SMITH.

From several distant sources letters have lately been received at the war department enclosing the business card of J. Ambler Smith, an attorney of this city, and inquiring the meaning of the words "desertion marx quietly removed" printed upon the card. One firm of western attorneys wrote that they had received a number of these cards, with a request for their distribution, and that as the remark referring to "quiet" removal of the charge of desertion seemed to cast a slur upon the war department, the firm felt it their duty to bring the matter to official notice. In view of these facts the secretary of war, on the 7th instant, suspended Smith from practice before the war department.

FIGURES FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports the total number of bales and the value of exports of domestics from the United States during the month of June, 1885, and during the six and twelve months ended June 30, 1885, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year as follows:

Date.	BALES. June.	6 months.	12 months.
1885	118,080	969,492	3,865,887
1884	117,723	1,859,067	3,878,586
	VALUES		
1885	$6,032,087	$55,659,294	$201,773,911
1884	6,190,183	95,263,241	196,717,527

The value of exports of cotton from New York during June, 1885, were $3,399,735; New Orleans, $1,590,463; Boston, $573,653; Baltimore, $207,754; Philadelphia, $172,036. There were no exports of cotton from Beaufort, S. C., Charleston, S. C., Galveston, Mobile, Norfolk, Oswegatchie, Pensacola, Savannah and Wilmington, N. C., during the month of June.

THE LETTER LICKERS.

The president today appointed Eugene L. Brown to be postmaster at Eufaula, Alabama, vice H. C. Russell, resigned.

"Of the many inconveniences and annoyances the civil service puts us to lallows to, that affecting fourth-class postmasters leads them all," observed a congressman to a reporter. "I believe I have already written fully three thousand letters," said he, "on the subject of charges against fourth class pos masters in my district."

"Is it necessary to prefer charges against a fourth class postmaster in order to get him out?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," replied the congressman, "just as necessary as to get the office of a United States marshal, or district attorney, or postmaster receiving $4,000 or $5,000 a year. Think of filing charges against a man for the purpose of getting an office that only pays $30 or $40 a year. It is ridiculous; yet these places are clamored for and require about as much attention as the big ones. The little postoffices are prime factors in a campaign, and it seems that democrats around these communities care more about changing their postmasters than those in cities and good sized towns."

"How does the new first assistant postmaster general suit you?"

"He is a thoroughbred, and is going for the postmasters, tooth and toe-nail. There will be few of them left by winter. The most bitter complaint with the postoffice department, so far, has come from changes in fourth class postmasters. It seems so absurd to have to stop to prefer charges against holders of offices that do not come under civil service rules and that have no tenures. They should go right out, as a matter of course."

This same complaint has been heard on every hand. It is stated, however, that things are getting into better shape, and changes in all offices are being more rapidly. There is not near so much care being shown about the voluminousness of proof of "offensive partisanship," and hope lingers that as soon as the senate acts upon the nominations already made removals will be made in nearly all directions without charges.

DRIVEN OFF BY THE HEATED TERM.

Miss Cleveland left Washington this morning for New York city, and is not expected to return until the heated term is over. She will spend the summer in the neighborhood of New York. The president will leave Washington about August 1st, for a visit to the Adirondack mountains, where he will remain about a month or six weeks, to obtain needed rest and recreation. He will be accompanied by a few personal friends.

THE TROUBLESOME CATTLEMEN.

The secretary of the interior is still in receipt of telegrams from the cattlemen in Indian territory, complaining that the cattle trails through Cherokee strip are still obstructed, and asking for relief. It is probable that the complaint will be transmitted to Inspector Armstrong, with instructions to maintain the freedom of the trails.

BRET HARTE MUST GO.

The president to-day appointed Francis H. Underwood, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Glasgow, to succeed Bret Harte.

Reuign Jeffries, United States navy, who has been on trial before court martial in New York on charge of scandalous conduct, has been found guilty. The court recommends that he be dismissed. President Cleveland approved the recommendation, and the order for Jeffries's dismissal was issued to-day. His "scandalous conduct" consisted in the appropriation for his own use of about $300 which should have been distributed by him to the men in service.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Improving.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The physicians who have charge of Augustus Erwin, who shot himself and his wife, say that their patient is doing well, and they have hopes of his recovery. Mrs. Erwin is improving, and her physician says that from all appearances she is out of danger.

The Lightning Laid Them Low.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Inter-Ocean's Watertown, Wisconsin, special says:

During a severe storm this evening lightning struck the barns and residence of David Lewis, instantly killing Lewis, injuring several members of his family and totally destroying the buildings.

No Trouble From the Indians.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—General Sheridan telegraphed the president from Fort Reno, this afternoon, that no serious Indian troubles need be apprehended.